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2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	......
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
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YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1-th May	29th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
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HARRY S. JO[illegible]
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AN[illegible] BANKING C[illegible]

Paid up Capital	[illegible],000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last Half-year ending 31st December, 1907, at Rs. 14 per share at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 16th day of May, 1908, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th day of April 1908, on production of Share-certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LTD.

Bombay, 14th April, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for REMOVAL, the following building in the compound of the Post and Telegraph Offices, on Monday, the 4th May, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time):—

The Joint Latrines for the Post and Telegraph Office, Bombay.

The building consists of Brick and Lime Masonry, with teak doors and corrugated iron roof; porcelain closets and urinals, with flushing tanks, and wrought iron supply tanks, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the STOREKEEPER, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Thana will receive Tenders for the THANA LIME STONE FARMS either singly or by lots for the 3 years from 1st September, 1908 to 31st July, 1911, at his Office, at Thana, between 8 and 10 A.M., on MONDAY, 18th May, 1908.

2. The conditions of the contract and details of the different lots can be seen by applicants at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Bombay, the Salsette Mamlatdar's Office, and the Office of the Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

J. L. RIEU,
Collector of Thana.

S. T. MURUGAPPA

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TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
MEDITATIVE,	AMIABLE,
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REGULAR,	PERFECT,

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NOTICE.

TO CARTING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for LOADING and UNLOADING MANGANESE ORE at Carnac Bridge and Malet Bunder Station Yards, and for Carting the same from those Stations to Victoria and Prince's Docks. Applications should be made personally or by letter to Messrs. KIDDLE REEVE & Co., 21 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 15th of May, 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence may be sent between India and the Mohmand Field Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE MOHMAND FIELD FORCE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be Addressed as follows:—

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department,
Brigade of Column,
Mohmand Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases. It should be noted that no parcels will be delivered through field post offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and Book-packets (private and service) may be Posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding on Field Service should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for the fully prepaying the Postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter Mail will be delivered through orderlies.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered or insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable Post. Money Orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and [illegible]-packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment [illegible] postage is optional, but if postage is not fully p[illegible] articles will be charged on delivery with [illegible] deficiency under the usual rules. No re[illegible]ed letters, no parcels, and no value-p[illegible] be posted.

[illegible] MONEY ORDERS.

[illegible] issued on India at inland rates [illegible] by telegraphic money [illegible] on the ordinary conditions.

[illegible] BANK DEPOSITS.

Savi[illegible] nk deposits will be received from all British and N[illegible] soldiers and from public and private followers on field service at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field Post Offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, Post-cards, and Packets can be sent from India to the Field at official rates of Postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, or vice versa, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service Parcels cannot be sent between Field Offices. Other Official articles can be sent between Field Offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps including post-cards and embossed envelopes, both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' Envelopes, which are not sold at Post Offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

W. MAXWELL,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, the 25th April, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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A systematic account, descriptions of all the known species of bird inhabiting British India, observations on their habits, nidification, &c. Tables of their Geographical distribution in Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, N.-W. Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally, with woodcuts, lithographs and coloured illustrations.

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FINAL ISSUE OF 25 LAKHS OF THE 4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 25 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on Friday, the 29th May, 1908, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby Tender for Rupees...................of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs...........annas...... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose....................for Rupees.................. and engage, if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in...... ....Debentures of Rupees.........................each.

...........................Signature.

...............Address.

Dated,..........................

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21st APRIL, 1908.

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If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

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By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to the various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

WARD.	LOCALITIES. SECTIONS.	HOURS OF SUPPLY.
A.	1. Upper Colaba. 2. Middle & Lower Colaba. 3. Fort, Southern. 4. Fort, Northern. 5. Esplanade.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A. M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 9-0 P. M. to 11-30 P. M.
B.	1. Mandvi. 2. Chuckla. 3. Umerkhadi. 4. Dongri.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A. M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 4-0 A. M. to 5-30 A. M. N. B.—Portion of Mandvi to the East of G. I. P. Railway, portion of Umerkhadi to the West of Umerkhadi Jail and portion of Chuckla Street known as Nagdevi and Abdul Rahiman Street, have no extra Pressure.
C.	1. Market. 2. Dhobi Talao. 3. Fanaswadi. 4. Bhuleshwar. 5. Khara Talao. 6. Kumbharwada.	Ordinary pr. ure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra High Pressure from 7-0 P. M. to 9 P. M. to Dhobi Talao and Fanaswadi; from 9-0 P.M. to 11-30 P. M. to Kalbadevi from Money School to New Hanuman Lane and to the Market locality fronting the Carnac Road.
D.	1. Khetwadi. 2. Girgaum. 3. Chowpati.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M., and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra High Pressure to Khetwadi from 4-0 A.M. to 5-30 A.M.; to Girgaum and Chowpati from 7-0 P.M. to 9-0 P.M.
	4. WALKESHWAR. Lower Portion. Higher Portion.	Constant supply.
	5. MAHALAKSHMI. Lower Portion. Higher Portion.	Constant supply. Constant supply. Constant supply.
E.	1. Mazagaon Rd. 2. Tarwadi. 3. 1st Nagpada.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure from 4-0 A.M. to 5-30 A.M. to 1st Nagpada.
	4. Kamatipura. 5. Tardeo. 6. Byculla. 7. New Nagpada.	Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra pressure from 4-0 to 5-30 A.M. to 1st Nagpada. Ordinary pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. to Kamatipura and Tardeo. Ordinary pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7 P.M. Byculla and New Nagpada. Extra pressure from 4-0 to 5-30 A.M.
F.	1. Parel Rd. 2. Sewri. 3. Sion.	Constant supply except Jackeria Bunder and Sewri New Road from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M.
G.	1. Mahim. 2. Worli.	Constant supply. Extra Pressure to Southern part of Worli from 6-0 P. M. to 9-0 P. M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E.; M. I. MECH. E., &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KHATIZBEE alias ASSOOBAI, widow of Bapu Abas Menia, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDALJEE MEHERNOSJEE DOTIVALA, late of Kobe, Parsi Inhabitant.
HAJI MOOSA HAJI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROWNE, late a Government Pensioner of the Public Works Department of Allahabad, European.
LIONEL ANDREWS MOUAT BIGGS, late Lieutenant, 130th P. W. O. Baluchis, Poona.
CAETAN FRANCIS DE SOUZA, late a clerk in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, Native Christian.
GERTRUDE ISAACS, late companion to the Maharani Holker of Indore.
SALIN bin SAHIED, late of Bombay, Arab Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY 1908.

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NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, bruises, &c., &c., if you use

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 6	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 18	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Address: 89, Apollo Street.

For full particulars apply to—
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Benares, 4,320 tons, Captain D. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 3,699 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Celtic King, 2,585 tons, Captain R Humphrey, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 horses.

THE steamer Bendu, 2,820 tons, Captain H B Mellson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool, Durban, etc., with a cargo of coal and Messrs. Reeve, Millan and Smith as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain F Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on 30th April from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and sugar and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Gorjistan 2,900 tons Captain T. Scott will sail to-day for Genoa and Hamburg with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hott, Mr. C. L. Spalding, Mrs. Livingstone and 2 children, Mr. Mirza Hanza and interpreter, Messrs R. Adam, W. Bain, and D. Bissett, C. C. Roberts.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian ....R Navy
H M S Lapwing......Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.........R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale ....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly ....R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose ....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise..............Lt-Comdr Banal ......French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 1.

Ahmadi ......1610 Hughes..........................B & P S Co
Ahvi ....2324 Frium-Hill......................B & P S N Co
Beme.........1899 Taylor ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree.........1439 Lloyd ....H A Hassum
Balimba ......1607 Sewell ....M M & Co
Bendu ....2820 Millson ....R A Willis
Caithness ...2222 Taylor ....W & A G & Co
Caledonia ...3529 Peters ......London ....P & O Co
Colaba.........3899 Robertson ...Antwerp.......M M & Co
Frankdale ...3100 Kiddi..............................T M & Co
Fitzclarence...2589 McLannan............ W & A G & Co
Frankly ......3617 Yell ....W & A G Co
Garscube......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Islami ....1604 Newby ....B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr .... W & A G & Co
Kasara.......... 505 Chappell ....M M & Co
Kola .... 570 Cole ....P Gulf ....M M & Co
Loch Tay......3416 Stephen ....W & A G Co
Lalpoora......2124 Fry ....M M & Co
Monsori ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Nizam ....2041 Tome ....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nuddea ......1944 Gun-Cunningham ....M M & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden ....13-16 P & O Co
Oriental ......3085 Palmer ... Aden...1-5 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter..................A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar......2730 Knagg........................K Nixon & Co
Waroonga ...1609 Bamber..............................M M & Co
Xiena .... 146 Mahomed........................Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	......		N F F Muir & Co
C&E	Newby Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	2-5	K N & Co
P	Umblali	2143	Richards	Hull	7-5	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2	Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3	Senator	3048	Atkinson	Havre	5-5	K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	Hamburg	4-5	Glde & Co
5	Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	5-5	F M & Co
6	Shahllum	1918	Davison	M'tius	8-5	H A Hassum
9	Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
15	Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Genoa	1-5	M M & Co
16	Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes

M W D D

Hartport...2503 Holman ...Philadelphia 7-5 R A Willis

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Nuddia s	Gun-Cun'ham	Calcutta, Apr 17
	Bendu s	Millson	Durban, Apr 14
	Celtic King s	Humphrey	Liverpool, Mar 28
May 1	Caledonia s	Peters	Aden, Apr 28
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Koerber s	Foresti	Trieste, &c
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	City of Benares s	Morrison	Karachi
	Canara s	Kerr	Karachi

The steamer Gorjistan, Scott, for Genoa, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Colaba, for Antwerp.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, left Liverpool on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left Suez on the evening of the 29th instant.

The P. & O. ss. Malta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Monday the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—25 bales wool The Bombay Company; 6 bales hairs, H A Oomer; 4,000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji; 6,000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2,090 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 30 cwt condiments Manekji Poojiaji and Sons; 15 bales hemp T Purslotum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—509 cwt myrabollams crushed, W Becher; 184 cwt myrabollams crushed, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—150 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2,040 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 195 cwt horns, B Esmail; 195 cwt horns, E Sewji; 240 cwt condiments, Maneckji Poojiaji and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Umblali s—1,020 cwt castorseed W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Valkart Bros; 2,200 cottonseed, A Khimji; 150 cwt castorseed, A Khimji; 210 cwt cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLIS.

Massilia s—3,000 cwt gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—270 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s.—3,802 cwt mustardseed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 8,999 cwt linseed and 6,026 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s.—110 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co., 7,002 cwt popyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co, 1,019 cwt popyseed Worman and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 2,004 cwt myrabollams, W. Beher; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co.; 53 bales hemp, E. Oomersey; 18 bales cotton fly W. Wolf and Sons; 127 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 201 cwt mustardseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

Gutenfels s—345 bales cotton, 2,600 cwt weedseed and 200 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros: 770 bale cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 504 cwt myrabollams, H. Govindji; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, W. Beacher; 1,678 cwt myrabollams, Lehuhart Bros; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 4,500 cwt weedseed and 2 pots rose-oil, Baner and Kurase; 525 cwt myrabollams, W. Becher; 952 bales cotton, and 2,500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales aloe fibre T. Purshotum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s.—50 bales hemp, H. Govindji 2,001 cwt poppyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co., 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s.—10 bales carpets Latham and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	10	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	8	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	11	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	14	12	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	13
Total	73	62	15
Total plague deaths to date	142,946		
Same date last year	47	46	0

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
18	5

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

May 1st, 1908

Ward.	Alive.	Ded.	Found Infected.
A	38	9	12
B	156	14	23
C	[illegible]	12	26
D	53	27	9
E	106	163	15
F & G	63	3	0
Total to date	460	157	85
Total rats killed			917

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNRIGG—April 9, at 11 Grand Parade, Portsmouth, Lady Brownrigg, of a daughter.

BRUCE—PAYNE—April 7, at Gonville, Walmer, Constance, the wife of Rev. Orlebar D. Bruce Payne, of a daughter.

CRAWLEY—April 9, at Benenden Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Stafford Crawley, of a son.

HAYWARD—April 9, at 23, The Grange, Wimbledon, the wife of John Arthur Hayward, M. D., F. R. C. S., of a daughter.

SHALLARD—April 11, at Bowes Park, N., to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shallard, a son.

SYMONS—April 11, at Kenilworth, Farnan Road Streatham, the wife of Capt. F. S. Symons, of a son.

SHERWOOD—April 8, at 49, Queen's Gate, S. W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. O. C. Sherwood, of a daughter.

WINGATE—April 8, at 6 St. German's Place, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Col. G. Wingate, C. I. E. of a son.

WOOD—April 8, at Westerfield, Worthing, the wife of W. Willoughby Wood, of Bangkok, Siam, of a son.

YOUNG—April 12, at Wybourne Grange, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major Frank H. Young, late Royal Art of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—TOWERS-CLARK—April 9, at the parish church, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Vivian Telford Bailey, 8th (The King's) Regt., to Mirabel Stuart, daughter of Major Alexander Towers-Clark, late 57th Regt.

JAMISON—HEYWORTH—April 9, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, Reginald Jamison, F. R. C. S., to Eanswythe, daughter of the late Col. Lawrence Heyworth.

THESIGER—McCULLOCH—April 9, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Gerald Thesiger, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Thesiger, to Ruby Le Nora, daughter of the late John McCulloch.

DEATHS.

BOSCAWEN—April 8, at 20 South Street, Park Lane, the Hon. Hugh Le Despencer Boscawen.

BURNSIDE—April 11, Ada Marguerite, daughter of of the late Col, Henry Edward Hillman Burnside, C. B. (61st and 88th Regts.), aged 45.

ATION—April 9, at the Military Hospital, Devonport, Francis Codrington Nation, Royal Field Art., aged 26.

IGATPURI.

BIRTH.

DUXBURY—April 29, at Igatpuri, the wife of George Duxbury, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 28, at Calcutta, Cyril Aubrey, only son of Winifred and the late James Campbell, aged 8 years.

HARGREAVES—April 13, at Fatehpur, James Henry Hargreaves, late Station Master, E. I. Railway, aged 68 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water 0-5m., 0-51a. Low water, 6-1m., 6-42a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—14th Hussars v. Jhansi Ry. Inst., Marine Lines; 79th Co., R. G. A., v. Parel Gymkhana, Gymkhana Maidan—5-40 p.m.
Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-25 p.m.
Opening ceremony, Spring Mill, Dadar, 5-30 p m.
Band Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Parsee Gymkhana Annual General meeting, Gymkhana Pavilion, 6 p.m. (S. T.)
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-41m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-34m., 7-21a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 4.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-7m., 6-0a.

Tuesday, May 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m. 8-42a.

Wednesday, May 6.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p.m., Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, first ordinary general meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 2-23m., 3-30a. Low water, 8-17m., 9-38a.

Thursday, May 7.—Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-0m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-59m., 11-3a.

Friday, May 8.—Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal office. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water. 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

There are four things that come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity. —*Arabian.*

ROYAL BIOSCOPE.—There will be an entire change of programme at the Royal Bioscope to-night. Amongst the pictures are "Blue Beard," "A Countryman in Paris" and an "Excursion through Italy." The Company also announce for to-morrow (Sunday) "The Life and Passion of Christ."

THE ORIENTAL THEATRE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Sir D. M. Petit, when a resolution which was passed at a meeting held on the 10th April last was confirmed, to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, of 1882.

THEFT OF GOLD.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Friday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Ananta Balkrishna, a Hindu boy, with the theft of four tolas of gold of the value of the Rs. 93, the property of Ramchandra Kashinath, his master. The evidence showed that on the 20th ultimo the accused removed the gold from the complainant's box and disappeared. He was arrested on Thursday. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive eight cuts.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night at 8-40 o'clock an old Hindu named Sarupchand Mayachand was knocked down and run over by a motorcar near the Jain Temple at Pydowni. The car was being driven by one Essufkhan Sahamirkhan, who, it was alleged, was driving the car on the wrong side of the road. Sarupchand was killed on the spot. At the Coroner's inquest held yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by his having been knocked down by the motor driven by Essufkhan in a rash and negligent manner. The said act of Essufkhan therefore amounted to causing death by a rash and negligent act.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 1 horse and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 8 horses and 62 bullocks and a buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. 357 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 68 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 22 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. In Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bandra during the month of March last, 15 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 4 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music, on the grounds at Wodehouse Bridge, at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

March.........The Gladiator's Farewell...Blankenburg
Selection......The Orchid ....Monckton
Waltz ....Gold and Silver ....Lebar
Entr' Acte ...Darky Beauties ....Rimmer
Selection......Carmen ....Bizets
Song ....Violets ....Wright

Extras.

Romance......Simple Aven ....Thome
March.........La Mattchiche ....Clere

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana., commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

Fanfare March...Light Cavalry ......Carl Bohm
Overture ....Rule Britannia ...Schindelmeiser
Selection ....The Orchid ....Monckton
Walzer ....Wiener Praterleben.Translateur
Selection ....The Mikado ....Sullivan
Serenade ....Andalouse ....Eilenberg
Song ....Sleep and Forget ...Constance White

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, the following programme of music :—

March...........Under the Austrian Eagle.Wagner
Serenade ....The Warblers ....Perry
Miserere scene from ....Il Trovatore..................Verdi
Selection..........The Earl and the Girl......Monckton
March (with Pipers) ...Dornoch Links ....Reilly
Reminiscences of all Nations ....Gedfrey
Dance ....The Cossack.....................Tchakoff

PIPE MUSIC.

March ....The Burning of the Pipers Hut.
March ....Nora Grina.
Strathspey.........The Keel Row.
Reel ....Col. MacLeod.
March ....The Battles over (Seconda).
March ....Daft Donal.
Strathspey.........The Haughs O'Cromdale.
Reel ....The Ball that was in Oban.
March ....Up in the morning Early.
March ....The Persevering Lover.
Strathspey.........Bogan Lochan.
Reel ....Maclaine of Lochbonie.

ACTING PROTHONOTARY OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. ABDEALI M. KAJIJI, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. N. Banaji. At the invitation of Mr. Doolubdas Harichand, a meeting of Mr. Kajiji's friends and well-wishers, including representatives of the legal profession and prominent citizens of all classes, was held at Mahalarao Wady on Thursday evening, to congratulate Mr. Kajiji on the high position attained by him by zealous and arduous service for many years as Assistant to the Prothonotary of the Court. Addresses were delivered eulogistic of his professional ability and his good qualities of head and heart. Professor Nathu Manchachand gave some of his legerdemain tricks for the amusement of the guests, and a phonograph performance was also provided. The assembly dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorders of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Diciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

RESERVED FOR 1, 2, 3, SHILLINGS STORES CO., 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. also English-made MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE DETACHABLE MOTOR WHEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been suggested on the Continent that the Detachable Wheel (which happens to be a British invention), is not of practical value to the ordinary user. In order to dispel such an erroneous impression, I have compiled the following list of a few users of six-cylinder Napiers who have had Rudge-Whitworth Wheels fitted to their cars :—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Lonsdale, the Lord Farquhar, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Herbert Ashman, Sir George Pilkington, Captain C. E. Hamilton, Major Corry, Mrs. Ralli, Messrs. W. S. Arnold, A. Brooke, H. B. Money Coutts, P. R. Mann, P. H. Morrison, L. McKelvie, W. F. Foster, J. Stains, Stuart de la Rue, Adam P. Cross, J. H. Taylor, J. White Todd, T. Wild, J. C. Eaton, Hubert Egerton, T. Scott Foster, A. W. Gordon, Ed. Hain, H. N. Higginbottom, Montague S. Napier, C. H. Palethorpe, Walter Proctor, Stephen S. Ralli, Franklin Thomasson, P. H. Thorpe, W. Howard, J. A. Vlasto, R. G. Taylor, Capt. Steeds, J. C. Methven, H. D. Reid, J. O. Hunt, H. Ballantyne, G. B. Schwatse, J. Baxendale, and J. Readhead.

These ladies and gentlemen who from their position have access to the best advice upon all questions affecting motor cars, are almost all experienced motorists of some years standing as well—therefore to suppose that they are using detachable wheels out of sheer indifference, is to insult their intelligence. They have realised by personal observation the Rudge-Whitworth Detachable Wheel is the best device at present in existence for counteracting the effects of Tyre Troubles.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. EDGE.

London 16th April.

A DHARAMSALA AT SHIRGAON.

The little village of Shirgaon in Mahim Taluka of the Thana district was astir on the morning of of the 25th April last in view of the opening of a Dharamsala in that village, built by Mr. Kashinath Balwant Mogre the prominent Sowcar of that place and a member of the Taluka Local Board, in memory of his brother the late Mr. Trimbakrao. The ceremony of opening the Dharamsala was performed by Mr. Rieu, the popular Collector of Thana. A large mandap was specially erected for the accommodation of the guests, and decorations were tastefully arranged and the whole scene was made exceptionally attractive. A raised seat was provided for the president who on entering the mandap with his Mamlatdar was led to his seat amidst vociferous cheers by the host. Mr. Keshavrao Nilkanth Mogre, B.A., of Bombay briefly reviewed the circumstances under which the Dharamsala was built and referred in eulogistic terms to the many acts of benevolence of Mr. Kashinath. He also thanked, on behalf of the residents of this place, the Collector and President for the trouble he had undergone in accepting the invitation to perform the ceremony, and finally requested him to declare the Dharamsala opened. Mr. Bhagwant Appaji Padhye, District Pleader, Thana, followed Mr. Mogre and spoke highly of the charitable acts of Mr. Kashinath and praised the Collector for his sympathetic attitude towards the people whose destinies were entrusted to him, and for his ardent desire to mix with the prominent citizens in order to get real insight into the aspirations, failings and wants of the people. Mr. Rieu in reply thanked Mr. Kashinath and those assembled and said that by doing this great act of usefulness Mr Kashinath had left his name permanently among the people of the district. He also referred to the excellent arrangements and decorations made for the occasion under the supervion of Mr. M. M. Mogre, and expressed his complete satisfaction with everything that was done to make the ceremony a success. Amidst cheers he declared the Dharamsala opened. After the distribution of flowers &c., Mr. B. A. Padhye, on behalf of the residents, conveyed a hearty vote of thanks to the president and expressed a wish that on similar occasions in future the president would favour them with his presence. The president in a brief reply thanked those present for the honour done to him and gave an assurance that he would fulfil the desires of the people on similar occasions, and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

The "Pioneer".—The operations on the North-West Frontier have served to show that the time has not yet come when any reduction in military strength can safely be made in India. Evidence has accumulated to prove that a great danger was escaped during the short campaign against the Zakka Khel, and that any delay in withdrawing the troops from the Bazar Valley might have had very serious results. The Mohmand rising was planned in order to relieve the pressure which the Government were putting upon the Afridis, and it failed in its object because the mullahs and their friends in Afghanistan could not act quickly enough. The Mohmands were actually gathering when Sir James Willcocks withdrew his two brigades to Peshawar, and small contingents of Afghans from Ningrahar had put in an appearance in the passes leading into Bazar. But the organised movement for a general rising had not then matured, and the operations came to an end without any dangerous developments in the tribal country. If, however, the recent demonstration on the Michni-Abazai line had occurred while the Zakka Khel were still in arms, there can be little doubt that the Afridis as a body would have committed themselves to hostilities. However reluctant they might have been to take such a course tribal opinion would have been too strong for them, and a repetition of the troubles of 1897 would have followed. In that year it became necessary eventually to mobilise between 60,000 and 70,000 men, which represents nearly one-third of the entire garrison of India. Now the tribesmen generally are much better armed than eleven years ago, it being estimated that the number of breech-loading rifles in their hands has been multiplied by ten in the intervening period and consequently, they are far more formidable enemies. The demands, therefore, upon the military resources of the country would be much greater if the whole borderland were involved in war and there would not be any superfluous troops considering how rapid is the wastage of men during a campaign. Facts such as these must be taken into consideration when proposals are made for a reduction of the British garrison with a correrponding cutting down of Indian regiments; and the greatest caution should be exercised before even a single battalion is dispensed with.

It must also be borne in mind that the operations of the mullahs are not confined to the tribal hinterland. They have many supporters in Afghanistan itself, and the Amir does not seem to have his subjects under control. When supplies of arms ammunition and money are openly sent to the tribesmen, and when the Afghan militia respond to the appeal of the mullahs to join in a "jehad," there can be no question that the central authority at Kabul is weak. The spirit of fanaticism may easily spread to the regular army, in such circumstances; popular feeling may be excited; and we may have to face a general combination of the warlike races beyond our administrative border. Abdul Kahman foresaw this danger in 1897, and was strong enough to check it The present Amir must follow the same line of policy if he wishes to maintain his government on the lines so carefully laid down by his father. Indecision in dealing with his lawless subjects now will cause him infinite trouble not only in his relations with the British Government but in matters of internal administration. If he permits his authority to be set at defiance in Ningrahar, there may be a revival of the tribal rebellions which were once so common in Afghanistan, and he may find difficulty in suppressing them. In his own interests, therefore he should not hesitate to take strong action at once. The dispersal of the Mohmands, after a single action with our troops affords him an excellent opportunity of reasserting his authority, for he can point to the failure of the attack upon the Indian frontier as proof of the futility of the mullahs' efforts and of the risks which the tribesmen run in inviting reprisals on our part. He knows that the Government had no intention of interfering with the Mohmands, or any other clan, after the Zakka Khel had been punished, and he should indicate clearly that intrigues within Afghanistan will not be any longer tolerated. Even admitting that fanaticism is a difficult factor in the situation the Amir still has it in his power to prevent further mischief by promptly adopting a policy which Abdur Rahman himself followed under almost identical conditions.

THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The "Madras Mail":—The Hon'ble Sir V. C Desikachariar has been appointed Third Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court in the room of the late Mr. W. Gopalchariar. The delay in the announcement of the appointment is due, we believe to the fact that the Government and the High Court had to consider the relative claims of a number of applicants for the post among whom were Attorneys, Barristers, Vakils and Subordinate Judges. The selection now made is in accordance with the views of the High Court viz., that, as far as possible, the Bench of the Small Cause Court and of the City Civil Court should be recruited from the Madras Bar, and that the four District Judgeships reserved for Indians should be recruited from among the Subordinate Judges of the Provincial Civil Service. Amongst a section of the latter Service there is growing feeling that it would conduce to the strength and efficiency of the District Judiciary if the four Indian District Judgeships were directly recruited from the members of the High Court Bar, who are in closer touch with the growth and development of legal practice than Subordinate Judges, who rise to District Judgeships at the end of their official career; and that the Judgeships of the Small Cause Court and City Civil Court should be reserved for members of the Provincial Service, for the duties of these offices are not so exacting as those of District Judgeships, and would, therefore, involve no serious strain on the gentlemen who may come to occupy them at the close of their official careers. The existing Rules of the Service do not seem to allow of such a departure in the practice being inaugurated in the system of recruitment, though the present system has been felt to need modification in the direction alluded to and has been under the consideration of individual members of Government.

The Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar is a Vakil of the High Court of over twenty years' standing and during that period has been actively associated with the public life of the City of Madras and of the Presidency. He has been a member of the Madras Corporation for twelve years, and has represented that body on the Legislative Council for the last four years. He has also taken an intelligent interest in the Educational problems of the country. He is a prominent member of distinguished community of lawyers which hails from the village of Vembakam, in the Chingleput District, to which Sir V. Bhashayam Iyengar belongs. His father, Mr. Rajagopala Chariar, was a successful Vakil, and his uncle, Mr. Sadagopa Charlu, was the first Indian Non-Official Member, of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE ROAD TO SRINAGAR.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" We are able to state on authority that the Jhelum valley cart road from Kohala to Srinagar is in excellent order and visitors are not having any trouble whatever on the journey. "There has been a crop of exaggerated rumours and these have caused inconvenience to many about to start for Kashmir in altering plans, etc. The facts are as follows:—After the heavy rains a fortnight ago there were a good many minor landslips but only two temporary bridges were carried away and as new permanent bridges are under construction at both places, one of them practically completed, there should be no trouble at these places next year. One of these new permanent bridges is at the bottom of the zig-zig at the "ninth mile" and this bridge only wanted plank flooring when one of the small diversion bridges was swept away. However travellers and baggage on coolies could even then easily cross and the diversion bridge was rebuilt without any delay to pass carts and carriages. The new bridge was crossed by the Maharaja and his party on the 22nd instant when His Highness formerly opened it. It is a fine bridge over the most dangerous "nalla" on the Kashmir road, is composed of three small steel spans and one eighty feet steel span. "The second bridge which was swept away was at the 53rd mile from Kohala over the Jaskool "nalla" and it is anticipated that this small log bridge will be washed away every time there is heavy rain for a few days; hence logs were and are being kept ready for repeated reconstruction as may be necessary. This bridge was rebuilt at once and the new permanent bridge with 80-feet steel span which is being constructed quite away from the water-fall to cross the ravine out in the open, is making good progress and may be finished in time for next season's traffic. The temporary log bridge here was washed away no less than eleven times last season and rebuilt quickly each time but this season it has only gone once so far. The trouble here is due to a mountain slide four miles up the constricted "nalla" and this only commenced to break away last season and as the log bridge is close to the waterfall huge boulders and mud come down after heavy rain and carry away the bridge. There is another troublesome temporary bridge in the Poonch "nalla" two miles on the Kashmir side of Uri. This was not damaged this season and now the permanent eighty feet steel span is erected and only flooring and a small end span are still to be erected, after which there will be no further fear of trouble at this place. "The place where Mr. Lauder lost his life is close to the Jaskool log bridge already mentioned, in fact it is in the same ravine on the Uri side of the waterfall and no trouble existed here till this year. At the time Mr. Lauder, travelled up the cart road there had been heavy rain for many days and anyone could see that it was dangerous to travel up the road as stones were falling in hundreds of places and the rain had not ceased. When Mr. Lauder had safely got his 'tonga' past the dangerous waterfall he left his 'tonga' to see if it could not be taken past the place (where a big landslip has since fallen) and at that time the hillside was breaking bit by bit and stones were falling and one stone, not very big, caught Mr. Lauder and knocked him over into the Jaskool ravine below which was of course in flood—and he must have been killed instantaneously and swept away into the Jhelum river not far off. This landslip did not fall much at that time and in the fine weather following there was no trouble in passing here. But with the sharp earthquake shock on the night of the 16th instant, the hill side which was steep and "kutcha," became more broken and finally on the morning of 19th instant it came down—entirely blocking the road and breaking most of it away for a length of twenty-five feet.

THE NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

The "India Daily News":—In connection with the speeches in favour of the nationalisation of railways delivered by Sir E. Cable and Mr. McMoreran at the Annual Meeting, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India on the subject. In their letter they point out that the speakers at the annual general meeting were expressing their individual opinions only. Prior to the meeting, the proposed that Indian Railway policy should tend in the direction of State, rather than of Company, management had not been before the members of Chamber generally. The views of the Chamber on railway finance and upon the other cognate questions which had engaged the attention of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, had been already communicated to that body: and it was not the intention of the Committee to supplement or to modify those views in any way. But they took the opportunity of again pointing out how urgently necessary it was that sufficient funds should be provided for railway equipment and development. And in this connection they emphasized their previous recommendation that the railway finances should be separated from the general finances of the country.

PUNISHING THE MOHMANDS.

The "Poineer":—The question of the punishment of the Mohmands is one that is not without complications. Unlike the Afridis, they owe allegiance to Kabul, and the western portion of their country from Lalpura to the Kunar Valley is partly in Afganistan itself. The Amir is supposed to have the right remove at will the various Khans; and the chiefs of Lalpura and the Baizai Khans of Goshta further to the west hold "jagirs" in the Jellalabad district as Afghan subjects. The tribe is the least democratic of all the Pathan clans: "They differ conspicuously," says one writer, "in having a more autocratic tribal constitution, in that they have hereditary chiefs, drawn from the old families, who from ancient times have supplied leaders." Marriages with the Kabul royal family have given these chiefs considerable local influence, and this was particularly in evidence during the reign of the late Amir Abdur Rahman, if we are to believe the statements in his "Life," as edited by Sultan Muhamed Khan, wrote as follows on this subject:—"As the throne is practically in the hands of the representatives of the nation, I have tried to unite some of the most important families in the kingdom to my eldest son in the ties of blood-relationship, by marrying him to the daughters of some of the highest men in the land, and by engaging his sons to other daughters of a suitable age." Then followed a list of wives closing with the following:—"The seventh wife is the daughter of Akbar Khan, the Mohmand Khan of Lalpura: this alliance unites my son with the most powerful tribe of the Mohmands on the Indian frontier." In the intrigues which have recently been carried on at Kabul it is probable that the Mohmand factor played a large part, and that but little difficulty was found in arranging for the attack upon British territory. But the chiefs who aided the mullahs in bringing about the rising cannot shield themselves by now invoking the protection of the Amir. Their position is the same as in 1897, when our troops entered their country and inflicted punishment for the raids into the Peshawar district. Abdur Rahman then raised no objections to the operations which extended up to the Durand Line; and if it is considered necessary now to order a punitive expedition the Amir can have no cause of complaint. The complicity of some, at least, of his officials in the recent outbreak is also well established, and he would be wise to leave the Mohmands to their fate. His failure so far to exert his authority over them has increased the danger of the position, and he would only make matters worse by attempting to intercede on their behalf.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MARWARI GIRL.

The Hon Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting as the vacation judges, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhika *walad* Gunaji, who was in March last convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of murder, and was sentenced to death. Mr. B. V. Vidwans appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of Rampyari, a Marwaree girl, for the sake of her ornaments. The medical evidence left no doubt that she was murdered. Her corpse was found lying on a dunghill with signs of great violence. The actual cause of death, however, was strangulation. The girl was playing in the streets, and was seen later on going into the house of the accused, who was a seller of fruit and vegetables, and had no one in his house. According to his confession, he there murdered her by putting his foot on her neck and pulling out her tongue. He said he concealed the body in a room among some timber. Towards evening, his aunt, who lived in the same house, returned from work, but he would not admit her to the house, and told her to go and sleep in the house of a neighbour. In the night he removed the corpse and carried it to a dung-heap opposite his house, about fifty paces off, and left it there where it was discovered next morning. Meantime, the complainant, with whom Rampyari was staying, had been making investigations. In the morning he went to the Police post, and was then informed that the corpse was found. The accused produced from his house some gold ornaments, which were recognised as having been worn by the deceased girl. The accused was thereupon despatched to Niphad, and made a statement to the mamlatdar, containing a full confession which he repeated before the committing magistrate five days later. The accused, said the Sessions Judge, was the last person seen with the deceased, and her ornaments were found in his house. The corpse was also at a spot, convenient to his residence. His denial of having seen the girl in the afternoon and his treatment of his aunt were consistent with criminal knowledge. The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CAUSING DEATH.

Motor Car Driver Charged.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged one Isoofkhan Sahamirkhan with causing death by rash and negligent driving. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on Thursday at 8 p.m. he was driving a motor car along Kalbadevi Road when he knocked down an old man and dashed against a wall. The old man eventually died. The accused was driving on the wrong side of the road.

Bail for Rs. 150 was granted. The case was remanded to enable the police to engage the Public Prosecutor to prosecute.

A GAOL-BIRD.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged one Jiva Luxman with the theft of clothes belonging to one Lalta Uma. It appeared from evidence that on Thursday afternoon, when the complainant had gone to work, the accused entered the former's room in Gulalvadi and stole his clothes. The accused was walking along the road with the clothes, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused had four previous convictions. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be solitary confinement.

THEFT OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Dhania Daya was charged with theft of a gold ornament, about forty tolas in weight, belonging to one Sunderbai. It appeared that on Thursday afternoon the complainant went out of her room when the accused, who was her servant, stole the ornament and went to a Marwari's shop to sell or pledge it. The Marwari's suspicions were roused and he called for police, when the accused tried to run away but was arrested. The accused was convicted and setenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF CONVICTED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Alexander Erskine, third officer, s. s. "Massilia," charged one Hiramal Ramlal with theft of baskets of sweets. It appeared that on Thursday afternoon the complainant saw the accused behind some boxes in the steamship. The accused tried to run away but was caught and handed over to the police. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd May.

163—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

164—"F" Coy. Prize shooting will take place at the Ghat Kopar Ranges on Sunday the 3rd Instant. Firing to commence at 7 a. m.

No entries will be allowed after a Match has been started.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

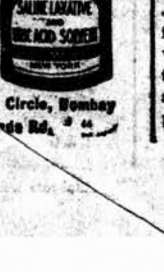
Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshesse gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF INDIA.

During the past years some of the public services of India have been brought very much into prominence, notably railways and Post and Telegraph Offices, and a few facts and figures concerning these —not generally known, says the "Englishman"—may be of interest to the reader at the present time. The facts with which we deal here are intended to show the phenomenal progress made in these three public services from 1853 to the official year 1906-07. We shall commence with railways. In 1853, which is only 55 years ago—not a long time in the history of a country—there were only 20 miles of railway open for traffic, when the net earnings of the line amounted to only Rs. 49,000. In the next decade there were 2,507 miles open, with earnings amounting to Rs. 87,43,000. At the end of another ten years we find the mileage open nearly doubled, viz. 5,697, and the net earnings were Rs. 3,45,05,000. It was not until 1871 that we get any figures for goods traffic; when the percentage of earnings to gross earnings was 63·72. At the end of the third decade from the commencement of railways in India, we find the mileage again nearly doubled, viz. 10,447, when the net earnings were Rs. 8,41,89,000, and those from goods traffic had reached Rs. 11,28,89,000, and the percentage of not earnings on capital outlay touched 5.68. In 1893 the mileage had risen to 18,459 and the net earings to Rs. 12,73,65,000. It will be seen that the net earnings have not kept pace with the increase in mileage. In the next ten years the mileage rose by nearly 8,000 miles, or to 26,500, and the net earnings were Rs. 18,89,73,000. At the end of this decade the railways carried 210,231,000 passengers, on which they earned Rs. 10,98,14,000; and 47,684,000 tons of goods traffic, earning Rs. 22,41,92,000. The expenditure had increased "pari pasu" and in that year amounted to Rs. 11,46,24,000, while the total expenditure to the end of that year amounted to the large sum of Rs. 341,11,23,000. To the end of 1906 there 29,097 mile of railway open in the construction of which the enormous sum of Rs. 3,79,20,72,000 had been spent and the net earnings from the working of which amounted to Rs. 22,16,99,000, giving 5·83 on the capital outlay. In that year 271,063,000 passengers had been carried, and 58,869,000 tons of goods traffic. Of the entire mileage at the end of 1906-07 the State owned 21,850 miles the Native States 3,471, and others 3,982 miles. In 1881 (we have statistics only from that year, the railways employed 169,577 servants, of whom 3,763 were European, 3,771 Eurasians and 162,043 Natives. These figures had risen in 1906 to 479,284,6,850, and 463,108 respectively. The foregoing are remarkable results for 53 years.

Now we shall turn to the Telegraph Department which has been so much in evidence within the past month. The introduction of the telegraph system into India is quite a romance. After prolonged experiments Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, obtained the sanction of Government in 1851 to construct experimental lines from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, 82 miles. The lines were partly overhead and partly underground. In the following year the lines were extended over 3,050 miles, and in the year of the Indian Mutiny were further extended over 4,555 miles of wire. On the 31st March, 1907 there were 86,912 miles of wire and cable maintained. The haadships and trials endured by the officers of this department in effecting these remarkable results, form a chapter of romance all their own. The rates for inland messages have been modified from time to time. Thus, from 1855 to 1859 the charge was one rupee for 16 words per 400 miles of telegraph line. From April, 1859, to January, 1866, one rupee for the first sixteen words, and one anna for each additional word per 400 miles of direct distance. For the next two years, for the first 20 words eight annas per 100 miles, one rupee for 200 miles, and one rupee eight annas per 400 miles. From October, 1868 to January, 1872, one rupee for ten words, and the distance limit removed. From January, 1872 to July 1881, one rupee for six words From July 1881 to January, 1882, one rupee for six words, or less and two annas for each additional word. From January, 1882 to December, 1903, 'ordinary, one rupee for eight words, two annas for each additional word; "urgent," double the "ordinary" rate, and "deferred," half the "ordinary" rate, the address being free. From January 1904 to June, 1905, "ordinary," one rupee for sixteen words, and two annas for each additional word; the address being charged for; "urgent," double the "ordinary" rate, and "deferred" four annas for ten words. These are the rates now obtaining. Communication between India and Europe was established on 27th January, 1865 via Karachi and the Persian Gulf; the cable route from Bombay via Aden and Suez was opened in the spring of 1870. The original tariff was £5 or Rs. 50 for 20 words between India and the United Kingdom, reduced in 1868 to £2-17-6 or Rs. 28-8 for 20 words. In 1871 it was raised to £4-10 or Rs. 45 for 20 words, and in 1875 a word rate was established at Frances 5-50 via Suez or Teheran. In 1885 it was reduced by 50 cents, and in 1902 further reduced to 2s. 6d per word, and in 1905 further reduced to 2s. 3d Since 1st August, 1905, the rate has been reduced Rs. 1-6 per word via Turkey and Rs. 1-8 via Teheran and Suez, at which it stands at present. Since 1902-03 the working of this department has shown steady surpluses every year of between 29 and 36 lakhs yearly. In 1906-07 the department dealt with 10,199,487 inland and 1,185,679 foreign messages.

Turning to the Post Office we find that up to 1837 no general system of postal service existed in India. There were only certain services for the conveyance of State correspondence. It was in that year that public post was established: it was made a monopoly and vested in Government. There were no postage stamps, and a cash charge was made for the carriage of letters. From Calcutta to Bombay it was one rupee per tolah. In 1854 Act XVII was passed, which marks the beginning of the present organisation of the post office, and provided for the issue of postage stamps. The Railway Mail Service was introduced in 1864, and the Sea Post Office from Aden to Bombay in 1868. The parcel post was established in 1854, the V. P. P. system in 1877; insurance of letters in 1878. In 1882 the Postal Savings Bank was established. In that year there were 39,121 depositors with Rs. 27,96,730 to their credit. In 1906-07 there were 1,190,220 depositors with Rs. 14,79,69,789 to their credit. This the business that the ordinary banks threw away. There are many other interesting facts, but the space at our disposal precludes reference to them here.



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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 1.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam; a few falls have occurred in South India. The disturbance in Kashmir has given light rain at a few stations. Temperature has risen in North-east India and the United Provinces and is now in moderate excess.

Burma—Skies are clearer but lightly clouded; humidity is slightly below the average in Upper Burma; temperature is normal or in excess.

North-east India and Orissa—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam; Dibrugarh records two inches, Sibsagar three-quarters of an inch, Cherrapoonjee five inches, Silchar half an inch; clouds have increased in Eastern Bengal; skies are lightly clouded in Assam and the Coast Districts; air is drier than usual at a few stations in the west and contains nearly the average quantity of moisture elsewhere; temperature has risen and is in general excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies are almost clear; humidity is normal, or in defect, deficiency is most marked in the east of the United Provinces; temperature has risen, and in the United Provinces and East Central India is now in excess.

North-west India—A light precipitation has occurred in Srinagar and Sonemarg; skies are almost cleared, except in Kashmir; moisture in air is approximately equal to the average; temperature has fallen over the greater part of the Division and is now in defect at some stations in the extreme North.

Peninsula—Ootacamund and Kodaikanal report light falls of rain; clouds have increased slightly in south India, but skies remain clear in the North of the Division; humidity is below the average in Bombay and the Deccan, but equal to the average elsewhere; temperature is normal, except for excess in parts of the Deccan.

Forecast—Local rain is likely in Eastern Bengal and Assam; a few falls are probable in South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 1st May 1908 was 29·855 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (30th)	98·6	74·6	0·11	6·14
Jask (30th)	89·8	77·3	...	0·29
Muskat (30th)	99·3	79·6	...	1·06
Multan	103·8	79·5	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...
Lahore	94·4	70·7	0·02	2·60
Sirsa	106·8	74·1	...	0·75
Ambala	101·5	72·5	...	2·80
Delhi	107·2	78·7	...	2·24
Agra	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	110·3	85·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	111·4	81·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	113·1	78·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	109·1	79·3	...	1·77
Karachi	88·9	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·4	84·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	107·2	75·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·0	83·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	102·1	72·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·3	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	77·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·9	70·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·1	77·0	...	0·08
Surat	98·1	78·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	107·6	77·7	...	0·10
Deesa	105·8	72·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	104·0	74·7	...	0·34
Indore	103·6	75·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	108·5	74·3	...	1·96
Saugor	106·6	81·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	109·1	81·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	109·7	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	110·2	78·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	110·3	81·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	110·6	78·1	...	2·10
Chanda	111·5	82·1	...	1·65
Rajpur	110·7	80·4	...	2·83
Bombay	90·6	78·6	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	91·8	80·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·5	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	90·8	79·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	106·9	70·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	104·9	73·5	...	0·28
Peona	104·5	69·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	108·3	82·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	107·2	81·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	102·3	65·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	105·7	82·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	80·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	107·3	97·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	91·2	80·9	...	1·58
Calicut	90·8	79·1	0·02	13·15
Cochin	91·7	81·8	...	20·64
Colombo	90·5	73·5	1·31	40·54
Masulipatam	95·3	81·6	...	6·66
Bellary	110·0	80·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	111·7	82·6	...	5·69
Madras	94·0	81·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	97·8	74·3	...	6·18
Coimbatore	97·9	71·3	0·09	10·08
Trichinopoly	103·1	82·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	100·4	82·5	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Very light rain is reported from Lahore. Skies have cleared and the air now contains the usual amount of moisture except at Multan where it is drier. Ambala reports a calm and winds are northerly or north-easterly except at Delhi where a south-westerly wind is blowing. Temperature has fallen and the fall in day temperature amounting to 10° at Lahore where the maximum is in considerable defect while the minimum temperature is normal except at Multan where it is 7° above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity has changed irregularly and is normal at Jhansi and in defect elsewhere. Calms are reported from Cawnpore and Jhansi but winds are northwesterly over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature has increased and is now above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad while mimimum temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where moderate cloud is still reported. The amount of moisture in the air has increased over nearly the whole area and is now equal to the average. Winds are westerly and temperature is normal except for an excess in night temperature at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased considerably at Dwarka and skies are now generally clear. Humidity is equal to the average except at Deesa where it is in slight excess. Winds are blowing from north-westerly to south-westerly directions. Temperature conditions are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light could has appeared at a few stations and the air continues drier than usual except at a few stations. Winds blow from westerly directions generally. Temperature has risen but is still normal except for an excess in night temperature at Hoshangabad and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared at Bombay but cloud has either increased or appeared at the other stations. Humidity is normal and winds are northerly or north-westerly. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No cloud is reported and although the amount of moisture in the air has increased, it is still below the average except at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad where it is normal. Belgaum reports a calm but over the rest of the division the direction of air movement is variable. The day is hotter than usual at Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum while the night is warmer at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather seems to have become settled in Upper India. Skies continue more or less clouded on the west coast and fair weather prevails generally.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2nd SUNDAY, After Easter—3rd May, 1908.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns—197,—140,—318.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—298—370—302.
Collections for—Cathedral High School.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 546, 553, 236.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 478, 504, 169.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 219, 230, 21.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Offertories for the S. P. C. K.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8. a. m.—Choral Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher—Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Prince's Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7. p. m.
Sundays.

8 a. m.—Matins
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Communion.
Psalm—122
Hymn—373.
Hymn—64.
Hymn—371.
Par—35
Psalm—103

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.

11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex. S Crichton.
Hymns—89, 21, 540.
Psalm—15, 103.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services.
Preacher, Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and] Holy Communion.

A Marriage has been arranged between Captain William Marshall Fordham, 20th Duke of Connaught's Own Punjab Infantry and Lucy May Eleni, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Indian Medical Service, Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Dr. Percival Lowell, the American scientist, has published his views in the April number of the "Century Magazine" as to the ultimate fate of the world, formed after long study of the planet Mars. A great struggle to live will one day take place on the earth, he says. All Nature will be swallowed up by the ever spreading desert. There will be no seas. The water drawn up into clouds will for a time spread a cooling shadow as it floats around. Then it will disappear—and man will die of thirst. Judging by the weather in the last few days we must be nearing the end!

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Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

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THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB

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Our Keshkalpa or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 6.

Our Asokarishta—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

The first round of the Hockey Tournament was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with the match between the Royal Scots and the Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, and there was another large gathering of spectators within the enclosure on the Marine Lines Maidan to witness the contest. It was rather poor hockey the teams played. The Royal Scots are old stagers and it is many years since they have been figuring in the Tournament, and have put up many a good and strong fight, but their play yesterday, though winners, was very disappointing and it is doubtful whether they would meet with yesterday's success in the second round. This is the second year the R. F. A. have entered and last year also they were struck off in the first round.

The play yesterday was very loose and scraggy, and the Royal Scots having the better of the exchanges, scored two goals in the first half and three more in the second, while their adversaries failed at every attempt to equalize. The R. F. A. gave a poor account of themselves but they had a good set of forwards. The necessary quality of combination, however, being absent from them, the Scots whose chief strength lay in their full-backs and halves completely outplayed them, and whenever the former tried to break through, Wilson, the custodian of the Scots, was ever ready to avert danger and his many saves were very skilful and highly appreciated. The forwards of the Royal Scots, on the other hand, were very ineffective players, and although Parkes their right outside forward was centering well, the others were occasionally missing the ball and lost many an easy opportunity to score when only a push would have sent the ball between the flags. Of course, they played fast but their five goals was entirely due to the support from behind.

From the bully-off, Kirkee who were in possession of the southern goal, at once worked ball to the opposite ground, whence they were driven out and the Scots' right wing invaded but Hogarth sent them back. Now their left took up the ball and pressed on the Kirkee flags but their shooting being slow and weak, easy chances of scoring were lost. Up and down play followed, in which Scots had always the better, and shortly having a free hit, Henderson cleared and Lucas taking it up centered ball to Parkes and the latter hit goal. Another rush on the same flags followed and a dangerous shot was kicked back by Brown. Kirkee now tried to retaliate but were sent back. Royal Scots again pressed and after a few minutes' fast play near the Kirkee flags, a corner was secured but no advantage was taken, the Scots missing easy chances. Then Collins taking up the ball from midfield, dodged past the opposing halves and backs successfully and shot goal in a fine run. Kirkee at once replied and a dangerous shot by Caudler was saved by Wilson. Play for the rest of the time was on Kirkee ground and Henderson had a wide shot, then Lucas had another easy chance but he missed the ball at half time Score:—

Royal Scots................ 2 Goals.
R. F. A. Kirkee.............. Nil.

After lemons, the Royal Scots were again down on the ball and Shawcross centered it to Parkes, and Lucas taking it up hit goal. Again invading, Powell centered ball to Collins and as Brown, the Kirkee goal-keeper was saving, it shot past him into the nets. Scots continued to press and two successive shots at the flags were saved by Brown. Bull now took up the ball and centered it to Caudler but Wilson, who was always on the look out, saved. Now followed a hot time for the Scots' backs and goal-keeper and although Kirkee strongly assailed, the defenders were always ready to meet the danger. A bully-off in the very goal-mouth even failed to bring in any score, Byrne's shot having been skillfully saved by Wilson. The Scots' right wing finding an opening ran for the other side, and Lucas from a good centering from Parkes, sent ball between the posts. A second chance soon presented itself but Collins missed the ball and fell. Kirkee now put in another determined run and a couple of minutes play ensued near the flags, but Wilson warded off a dangerous shot. Kirkee had another try at flags but ball went wide, and shortly secured a corner which also brought them nothing. The play after this was confined chiefly on the Kirkee ground and was remarkable for the several misses of the Scots' forwards; the halves, however, playing an exceptionally good game. Score:—

Royal Scots.......................... 5 Goals
R. F. A. Kirkee .... Nil.

Teams:—

Royal Scots—Goal: Wilson. Backs: Mackenzie and Watson. Half-backs: Prior, Powell and Evans. Forwards: Parkes, Henderson, Collins, Lucas and Shawcross (Capt.)

R. F. A.—Goal: Brown. Backs: Connaughton and Hogarth. Half-backs: Coldwell, Bull and Palmer. Forwards: Caudler, Boock, Byrne, Tarbolton (Capt.) and Gill.

Referees:—Messrs Ward and Weymen.

PIONEER HOCKEY CLUB vs. PARSI PIONEERS' "A" TEAM.

The second round in the Tou[illegible] the Bombay Gymkh[illegible] ...nament opened on [illegible] ...ana ground yesterday when the [illegible] teams met. The mistake that the Parsi Pioneers Club made in dividing their teams, was never more apparent than when yesterday their "A" team was also beaten by the Pioneer Hockey Club, "B" having been previously disposed off by the Bombay Gymkhana on last Tuesday. The game was very exciting and during the first half the Parsi Pioneers, the slighter in build than their adversaries, did a lot of attacking and secured a goal. The Pioneer Hockey club, who enter the Tournament for the fourth time and consist of a body of experienced and skilled Parsi and Hindu players, had things in their own way during the second half. With good combination, they assaulted the Parsi Pioneers' flags successfully three times, Ganpat Baloo, the left inside-forward hitting all three scoring shots. The Parsi Pioneers played very loosely during this period, their shooting being anywhere and everywhere.

Score:—

Pioneer Hockey Club..................3 Goals
Parsi Pioneers' "A" team............1 Goal

TO-DAY.

14th Hussars vs. Jhansi Ry. Institute—On Marine Lines Maidan.

79th Co. R. G. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana—Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

The following matches will be played on Monday.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Northampton Regt., on the Marine Lines Ground.

Grant Medical College vs. St. Xaviers, Bombay, on the Gymkhana Ground.

The following table shows results to-date:—

	I Round.	II Round.	
R F A Kirkee / Royal Scots	Royal Scots 5—0		7th May.
Mahomed H'key Club / R I M Dockyard	Dockyard 4—3		
Elphinstone College / Poona Gymkhana	Poona Gymkhana 5—2		4th May.
Friends' Union / Northampton Regiment	Northampton Regt 6—0		
Somerset Light Infantry / Grant Medical College	G. M. College 2—1		4th May.
Elphinstone H S Old Boys / St X Bombay	St. Xav. College 4—0		
Bombay Gymkhana / Parsee Pioneers' "B" Team	Gymkhana 7—0		6th May.
Worcester Regiment / Bo Edc Society's Old Boys	Worcesters 2—0		
Fourteenth Hussars / International H'key Club	Hussars 8—2		2nd May.
Jhansi Railway Institute Bye.	......		
R G A 79th Coy / Parel Gymkhana	....	2nd May.	
Parsee Pioneers' 'A' Team / Pioneer Hockey Club	....	Pioneer Hockey Club 3—1.	
King's Regt Nasirabad / Hornets, Athletic Club	......	5th May.	

THE ST. XAVIER TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pleasure to note the Bombay Xavierites take the place of the Calcutta Xavierites in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year. In spite of the many pecuniary difficulties, the Bombay Xavierites have at last put in their appearance and have exhibited a fine display of the game in their very first encounter on Tuesday last. The Club was only formed last year at the desire of some past and present students, under the presidency of the Rev. M. Maier, S.J., of the St. Xavier's High School, but the number of members is yet very small. The players are all present students of St. Xavier's and although the Club admits past students, yet very few have joined it, and thus it is that the Club is not placed on a sound basis. To improve its financial condition the Club had started a donation list, but this effort, too, did not meet with much success. Next year at least, I hope some more past and present students will join the Club and will contribute their mite to meet the expenses of the practice games and other incidental expenses of upkeep.—Yours, &c.,

A XAVIERITE.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sails to-day:—

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I ...	Scr	H. M. S. Highflyer.
36' Pinnace II...	Scr	do
30' Cutter I......	22 24	do
30' Cutter II ...	22 24	do
32' Galley	14 24	S. M. Defences
28' Cutter II ...	17 36	R. I. M. S. Hardinge
28' Cutter III ...	17 36	do
28' Gig	17 36	do
28' Cutter	17 36	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie
27' Whaler......	33 36	do

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles—Time-limit 7 p.m.

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.........	Scr	R. H. H. Hopkins, and Capt. Muter R. E.
Melody...........	7 48	J. B. K. Macbeth
Turquoise.........	11 42	F. J. Preston

Course No. 1 + 16 = 11·17 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin..............	Scr	J. N. Parker, and R. W. Fisher.
Manikin	1 48	Officers R. A.
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots.
Peewit..........	3 36	F. V. Evans, and W. Fraser
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinnall.

Course No. 1 twice round = 10·8 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Lapwing	5 50	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Maud	2 30	Officers, R. E.
Coralie...........	10 0	Maj N Mead & Maj Anderson.
Tomtit	Scr	Dr. F. M. Gibson
Meg	3 20	Lieut. A. C. Trench, R. E.
Curlew	10 0	C. A. Wordsworth
Jean	11 40	C. N. Moberly

Course No. 1 + 14 reversed = 10 miles.—Time-limit—7 p. m.

D. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Swin..............	Scr	S. M. Defences
Swale	Scr	do
Invicta	4 54	do

Course No. 35 = 7·35 miles.—Time-limit—7 p. m.

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HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to Marseilles and London to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer "Oriental," Commander Palmer, connecting with the steamer Himalaya at Aden:—

Alexandar, Capt	Joy, Mr F D
Archibold, Mr and Mrs	Langhorne Mr A
Ashcroft, Prof I M	Lowson, Capt and Mrs
Asser, Mr O	Lutta, Mr
Birdwood, Mr C W	Macdonald, Mr P
Boughey, Mr S M	Mckenzie, Mr G
Bloomfield, Miss	Mockay, Mr C J
Brown, Mr	Mawbray, Mr C L
Bolit, Mr P	Miles, Mr B W I
Booill, Mr O N	Meikie, Mr
Brear, Mr	McLaren, Mr R G
Baireve, Miss	Norton, Mr H B
Birdwood, Lt C W B	Niemaun, Mr G
Board, Mr V G	Parry, Mr
Cameron, Rev J	Parge Compts. J
Carne, Mr H J	Putman, Mr
Clogslown, Mr H	Penny, Miss
Cooks, Col and Mrs	Pendser, Mr and Mrs P M 2 children and infant
Davies, Col H	
Davison, Mr W G	Price, Mr S
Dawar, Mr E J	Reid, the Hon Mr Justice
Davies, Miss	Rose, Maj
Euler, Mr K	Richmond, Mr and Mrs
Forrest, Mr H T	Rowley, Mr and Mrs
Francis, Mr	Rickests, Mr E W C
Fryer, Col S	Scott, Mr R G
Fraser, Dr J S	Sheridan, Mr C C
Fleming, Mr F E	Sabine, Mr S J
Fraser, Mr D C	Tilsley, Mr C
Gray, Mr W B	Tucker, Miss
Bannay, A D	Tulloch, Mr H
Hussey, Miss	Tettenbors, Mr M
Humphrey, Mr and Miss D	Townsend, Mr
Henry, Genl and Miss G	Veitch, Mrs
Herkloss, Mr H	Warren, Mr E
Holmes, Mr A E	Weston, Mr S T
Hart, Mr F W	Wheeler, Mr
Isoland, Mr J	Wiss, Mr G M

The following is a list of passengers booked to date per following steamer:—

S. S. Caledonia on 9th May, 1908.

Mr and Mrs A Marsball, Mr K Barlee, Col J Pratt, Mrs Black, Major H H Ware, the Hon Mr J H Tudor Boddam, Mrs McKenzie and child, Mr J W Reid, Sir Arnold, Lady White and child, Miss Hillier, Mr R H Henderson, Mr and Mrs Pirrie, Mr G Williamson, Mr B C Dale, Mr O J Mackay, Mr Pyrke, Col and Mrs H B Briggs, Mr N G Anderson, Major and Mrs K Erksine, Mr and Mr T Latham and infant, Mrs A Westropp, Mrs G Owen Dunn, Mrs T W Cuffe, Mr J Thomas, Mr F Friend, Mr J H Tiller, Mr and Mrs F C Castle, Mr W Finlay Mr J L Harris Mr E G Mumms, Mr and Mrs A L M Moncrieff, Mr L Moncrieff, Mr R Trelour, Hon Mr W T Cathcart, Mr V Gundry, Mr C Lobb, Mr A C Smith, Mr M Stroathfield, Major B G Seton, Col Stule, Mr W Govan, Mr A Carter, Mr and Mrs M Connell and child, Col H Templer, Hon Mr Justice Monro, Mrs Monro, Mr R S Connell, Mr H C Mules, Mr S Mould, Col J H Sweeney, Mr E King, Mr A Mallandaine, Mr and Mrs G Bleazley, 2 Misses Bleazley and child, Mr G Lowden, Mr J Bell, Mr A Newmarch, Mr H McMillan, Mr T Bennetts, Mr W H Reed, Mr J G Lorimer, Col Browning, Mr A Broadway, Miss K Gordon, Mr C Babington, Miss C A Love, Mr R B Whitehead, Mr W H Mitchell, Mr E Bray, Mr W Phillips, Mr E B Powell, Mr and Mrs M Mirza, Mrs Patridge, Mr W G Morrow, Capt L Oldham, Mr M L Daring, Miss E M Powell, Mr H Branford, M E Dalgleish, 3 Misses Johannes, Mr E Tucker, Mr Buchanan, Major Thacker, Mr J Peppe, Mr G Perfect, Major Genl L Bradshaw, Miss Walsh, Mr W H Phillips, Mr W G Kirkman, Rev and Mrs F C Buckwell, Mr and Mrs Manuel, Mr J O'Connor, Mr and Mrs Muir, Mr Duncan Wilson, Mr and Mrs V A Stowell, Miss Dowine, Mr S Nur, Mrs Ramsden Price, Miss Ryan, Mr Maclean, Major and Mrs Cooper, Mr G W Dillon, Miss G Nicol, Mr W Reynolds, Mr W Shepherd, Miss Mills, Mr and Mrs Saw, Mrs E Macleod Mr A Creet, Madame Amora, Mr J Fairlay, Major W O'Conor, Mrs W Pearce, Major L Hay, Mrs Wild, Miss Elliott, Mr and Mrs White, Mrs E Potbury, Mr and Mrs J H Lewis, Mr and Mrs E Wolf, Col and Mrs Karrick, Capt and Mrs Leggatt, Mr and Mrs Westropp, Mr C D Jordan, Mr and Mrs R Danson, Mr H J Hoare, Mrs Irevin and infant, Mr B Triggs, Mr A E Marriott, Rev Canon Haywood, Mrs Haywood child and infant, Col F V Whittall, Mr C Filslay, Mr J F Turner, Capt A C Kennedy, Mr C D Jordan, Capt and Mrs Phillips, child and infant, Col and Mrs Carroll, Mr Colquhoun, Col H O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs R Molloy, Mr and Mrs Sitchfield, Mrs Pottinger and two infants, Miss Reid, Mrs Batleboi, Mr G Keppa, Mrs Macfadyen, Miss Reilly, Mr F A H East, Dr J Morton, Col W Brereton, Capt and Mrs Wheatley, Mr Black, Major W Pike, Mrs Lefhvick and child, Mr Cartwright, Mrs Campbell and infant, Mr H R Morgan, Mrs Morgan, Mr H Ashton, Miss Short, Mr D Maclean, Mr Mehta, Miss Eve, Mrs P Kellner, Mr Derbyshire, Mr and Mrs J H Dunkerlay, Mr H Wheeler, Mr and Mrs F E Corlay, Mr and Mrs C N Wadia, Col G Ross Keppell, H H Thakore Saheb Raj of Rajkot, Mr Jethriji, Maj N Macfachlan, Deaconess Walker, Mr Kimber, Mr Wm Manson, Mrs Stewart, child and infant, Mr H M Moorison, Major W Ayerst, Mrs Lucy, Genl and Mrs Drig Sclater, Miss S Cumine, Miss Jones, Major A P Hubbard, Miss Pritchard, Major and Mrs Cunliffe, Mr C H Roberts, Mr E J Ross, Mrs A Wadrop, Capt Wadrop, Mr Campbell, Mrs M A Brown, Mrs and Miss McGeorge, Mr and Mrs Walker, Mr A R de Hoxar, M H H Hayden, Capt and Mrs H Bardwood and infant, Mr G Millar, Mr E Judah, Major Genl C Faskan, Mr M Abdulla Mr M Jan, Mr B Ahmed, Mr A Hosan, Mr Ellis, Capt and Mrs H Crosthwait, Mrs Lanyon Col, King

S. S. Oriental, on 16th May, 1908.

Major A Moss, Mr H Reynolds, Capt A [illegible] Peyton, Mr and M[illegible] [illegible] Paterson, Mrs O[illegible] [illegible] E Corley, Mr M Carn, Mr [illegible], Mr P W Burrowes, Mr and Mrs Michael, Mr H Hallifax, Mr W Reynolds, Miss Rooke, Mrs A Chew, Capt O'Relly, Mr L Graham, Capt Yatman, Dr J Turner, Mr and Mrs E Thomas, Mr G Vidal, Mr Darling.

S. S. Arabia on 23rd May, 1908.

Col J R Smith-Dunlop, Mr B W D Thompson, Mr J B, Price, Mr R James, Mr S Gaddum, Mr C W Craig, Mr Strevens, Mr H J Basketh, Mr N Briscoe, Mr and Mrs H L Richardson and infant, Mr and Mrs G Nantingale, Mr W D Hall, Mr N Nanghan, Mr D G Kestinge, Mrs E F Kestinge, Mr H McLeod, Mr H L George, Mr E Dawson, Mr H Beechey, Col W B Barter, Mr A C Thomas, Mr and Mrs N Glazebrooke, Mr F Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs H Dixon, Mrs Perrow, child and infant, Mrs S M Hight and child, Mr S M Hight, Mrs and Miss Craigie, Mr R Trevarthan Mrs Turner Laing and child, Mr W Roche, Mr J H Cox, Mr F W Caine, Major and Mrs Haig, Mr and Mrs Fraser and child, Mr Fraser, (junr), Miss M Balfour, Mr and Mrs J Dyson, Miss Chubb, Mr and Mrs G W Moir, Mrs A J Foster, Mr J St Joseph, Mr M Mullins, Mr Spence, Col C Cartwright, Miss Stowell, two Masters Ballard Mr D M Javeri, Mr F C Crow,

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SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 AVRIL 1908

I.—Aloyse Valerien, Premiere Partie, par M. Edouard Rod.
II.—La Fortune de la Russie, par M. le Vicomte Georges d'Avenel.
III.—Memoirs de la Comtesse de Boigne.—II. la Captivite de la Dughesse de Berry.
IV.—Ruskin et la vie.—II. la Morale et L'Education, par M. Andre Chevrillon.
V.—Poesie, par Mme la baronne Antoine de Brimont.
VI.—Paysages de Grece.—I. En Rade D'Alexandrie.—Les Soirs sur L'Acropole, par M. Louis Bertrand.
VII.—Revue Litterire.—La Jeanne D'Arc de M. Anatole France, par M. Rene Doumic.
VIII.—Revues Etrangeres.—Le Premier Menage de Richard Wagner, par M. T. de Wyzewa.
IX.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen C H Westmoreland	Capt H C Kay, 8 Cav
Col M A Tuite, I A	Capt H W F Ricketts, 93 Burma I
Col G F Francis, I A	Capt R H Waller, 38 Dogras
Major G P Campbell, R E	Lieut E J Burdett, 11 Raj
Major C E K Cornell, 80 C I	Lieut G C Drinan, 48 Prs
Major H C B Daun, 110 M L I	Lieut E Finnies, R I M
Major W Knight, 4 Cav	Lieut O F U Ingham, R E
Major W G Lillingston, 29 Lrs	Lieut G B S Lewis, 37 Dogras
Major A R Nethersole, 23 W L I	Lieut B S J McMurray, 106 Inf
Major E W Richards, S and T Corps	Lieut H Norris, 88 Inf
Major J C Rimington, R E	Lieut E E Poole, 46 Punj
Major J Hill, D S O, 15 Ludh Sikhs	Lieut A M Slingsby, 56 Rifles
Major H E C B Nepean, 104 R	Lieut R C Sparling, 54 Sikhs
Capt F Clementi-Smith, 22 Punj	Lieut A O Sutherland, 22 Punj
Capt M E S Johnson, 48 Prs	Lieut C R Bradley, 4 Cav
Capt F S Keen, 45 R Sikhs	Lieut St J A Browne, 53 Sikhs
Capt C D Mears, 8 Cav	Lieut H P Dobson, 2 Worc Regt
Capt A C Ogg, 7 Raj	Lieut H M M Hackott, 2-6 G R
Capt A R C Savile, 31 D C O Lrs	Lieut G Leslie Smith, 24 Punj
Capt G S Torkington, 69 Punj	Lieut T B Minniken, 76 Punj
Capt T S Cox, 16 Cav	Lieut M C Raymond, 34 Poona
Capt J G McConaghy, 25 Cav	Lieut M B Rimington, 37 Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut F H Maynard, 125 N R, 6 mo M C	Lieut E L Maxwell, 11 K E O Lrs, 6 mo

From April 14 to April 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H T Dennys, B	Capt W G B Hawley, 28 Lt Cav
Major P T A Spence, B	Capt H C D Jarrett, 19 Punj
Mr J M Holms, B Cov	Capt B W Mainprise, R E
Mr Q Q Henriques, B Cov	Capt deL W Passy, 25 Punj
Mr H R C Dobbs, B Cov	Capt A E C Perkins, 2-4 G R
Mr H L Thomas, B Cov	Capt G H Prevost, 87 Punj
Mr G W Shaw, B Cov	Capt L L Wheatley, 45 R Sikhs
Mr J C K Peterson, B Cov	Capt R K White, I M S
Mr F D Simpson, B Cov	Capt E L Woodcock, 4 Raj
Mr C G Todhunter, B Cov	Capt H G Young, 10 Lrs
Mr W R Bright, B Cov	Capt E C Corbyn, 18 T Lrs
Mr C Brown, B Cov	Capt G Hutchison, 122 Raj Inf
Mr H Carter, B	Capt W Sargent E O Rifles
Mr B B Gaunt, B	Capt A E Sealy, 2-4 G R
Mr C B Arkell, B	Lieut H Bell-Kingsley, 4 G R
Mr A E O'Sullivan, B	Lieut R Berkeley, 86 C Inf
Mr C Little, B	Lieut I Burn-Murdoch, 32 Sikh Prs
Mr F B Bryant, B	Lieut P G Carey, 81 Punj
Mr E G Coutts, B	Lieut R E Coningham, 10 Jats
Mr D H Keelan, B	Lieut H R Hadow, 15 Sikhs
Mr H E Chappel, B	Lieut M S Hewett, 7 DCO, Raj
Mr A W Richardson, B	Lieut G S M Hutchinson, 34 Sikh Prs
Mr D N P Datta, B	Lieut R D Inskip, 59 Sind R
Mr F W Galloway, B	Lieut M H Jackson, 29 Lrs
Mr R G Richardson, B	Lieut H V Lane, 1 Brah
Mr C H A Muller, B	Lieut W R Lawrenson, 86 C I
Mr H L Holman-Hunt, B	Lieut D K McLeod, Guides
Mr G R Long, B	Lieut C A G Money, 130 Bel
Mr J Andrew, M Cov	Lieut F W Paterson, 66 Punj
Mr W B Ayling, M Cov	Lieut R H Paterson, 34 Poona H
Mr J C C MacHutchin, M	Lieut R B Phayre, 1-4 G R
Mr P M Lushington, M	Lieut C P Paige, 109 Inf
Mr C Walke, Bo	Lieut F V Pogson, 9 Bhopal Inf
Brig-Gen C H Powell, Rawul Pindi Dn	Lieut C G Ransford, 9 Bhopal Inf
Col J B Edwards, DSO, IA	Lieut O St John, 5 Cav
Col P A Weir, I M S	Lieut G H Stevenson, 125 Napiers R
Col M G Jacson, assistant adjutant-general, Lucknow Dn	Lieut T B Skinner, 61 Prs
Col F Peel, R E	Lieut W Thyne, 90 Punj
Col T J H Wilkins, I M S	Lieut A W White, 117 Inf
Col A W Forbes, I A	Lieut R E Barrow, 38 Dogras
Col A V Hatch, 2-1 G R	Lieut R C Duncan, 2-5 G R
Brevet Col P M Carnegy, 2-4 G R	Lieut J C R Gannon 23 Cav
Brevet Col H J Brenner, 73 Carnatic I	Lieut E Jothane, 51 Sikhs
Lieut-Col G H Baker, IMS	Lieut R B Kitson, 58 R
Lieut-Col R E Grimston, 6 K E O Cav	Lieut H G Maturin, 61 Prs
Lieut-Col G B Irvine, IMS	Lieut J P May, 102 Gren
Lieut-Col W J H Stirling 86 Carn I	Lieut T J Oakes, 102 Gren
Major W Beadon, 54 Sikhs	Lieut F D Tillard, R E
Major G A Becher, S Cav	Lieut J Turner, 30 Lrs
Major E M S Barn, R E	Lieut J E Waller, 45 R Sikhs
Major W G Cooper, 34 Poona H	Lieut D D Wilson, 17 Cav
Major J A Dealy, R E	Lieut W H D Wilson, 1 Brah
Major C S Eastmead, 1-3 G R	Lieut R J B Yates, 22 Cav
Major H W Heffernan, 79 C I	Lieut J Arnott, 15 Hussars
Major C E Hendley, 81 Prs	Lieut E R L Browning, 1 Brah
Major H P Lane, 96 Berar I	Lieut G H Chapman, 53 Sikh
Major W C Palaeologus, 25 Punj	Lieut R J Clarke, 8 Raj
Major R L Tottenham, 29 Punj	Lieut W J Graser, I M S
Major H Bamfield, I M S	Lieut W A T Grey, 33 Punj
Major F Jollie, 28 Lt Cav	Lieut C R Mansfield, 8 Cav
Major J L Orr, 20 Deccan H	Lieut P G Glanville, R I M
Major W C A Badcliffe, R A	Lady Supt E S Kelly, Q A M N S I
Major A C Ralph, 8 Raj	Senior Nursing Sister L B Dinwoodie, Q A M N S I
Major J C Sherer, 23 Cav	Nursing Sister [illegible] head [illegible]
Major F G H Sutton, 1-10 G R	[illegible] M White-[illegible], Q A M N S I
Major E S F Walker, R A	Nursing Sister C S McGowan, Q A M S I
Major C Wigram, M V O, 18 Lrs	Nursing Sister L F M Keale Q A M N S I
Major H S Alexander, 43 Erinpura R	
Major H N Hillard, S and T Corps	
Capt d'A M Fraser, 75 C I	
Capt K H Lloyd, 84 Punj	
Capt M G D Rowlandson, 38 Dogras	
Capt C L S Seton Browne, 55 Coke's R	
Capt F K Ball[illegible]	
Cap[illegible] [illegible], 14 Jat Lrs	
[illegible] S Tyndall, 40 Pathans	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H C deSaggers, B 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Lieut-Col R F Allen, DSO, R E, 4 mo M C
Mr F H Hamnett, M Cov, furl to 7-5-08	Major W L Maxwell, 10 Lrs, 5 days
Mr W E Lonsdale, M, 6 mo furl	Capt A D Molony, 7 G R, 2 days
Mr J A deRozario, M, 1 year's extraordinary leave	Capt H T Naylor, 36 Jacob's H, 6 mo M C
Major H A F Knapton, IMS, Bo, 1 mo M C	Lieut C B Garon, 113 Inf. 6 mo M C
	Lieut W D Rathbone, 114 Mah, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.—

Major H A F Knapton, I M S Bo	Capt J W Skipwith, R E
Mr E E Coombs, Bo	Second Lieut R A Jenkins, 97 Deccan Inf

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 17TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander R. A. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mail of the 17th April. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allanson, Mr W G	Macdonald, Mr A R
Barne, Rev and Mrs G	Mitchell, Mr A
Copeland, Dr (Miss)	Plimmer, Mr G A
Garve, Mr S W	Spiller, Capt D D L
Higginson, D S O, Major C L	Turner, Major and Mrs P A
	Wilson, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Black, Mr J R	Moss, Mr Arthur
Birdood, Major and Mrs G C	Orr, Mr A S
Connor, Lt A D	Price, Mr J
Copleston, Mr W C	Sandys, Major C S
Fardley Wilmot, Mr and Mrs	Smith, Major E Osborne
Lindesay, Capt G W G	Thurston, Capt L V
Lucas, Capt T C	West, Mr C H

FOR KARACHI.

Calciate, Count Cesare	Konesa, Mr M
Shaw, Miss C B	

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS.

Whether beauty unadorned will ever again be considered to be adorned the most, and Herrick's denunciatory protest against an over-elaborate coiffure find an echo in the twentieth century, can only be proved by the solver of all coundrums—Father Time. At present we seem to be so indissolubly wedded to the coiffure ornament in its most elaborate guise that it is difficult to imagine a time when the hair was innocent of any additional decoration and was banded smoothly down on either side of the face and folded into a discreet net, without an errant curl to break the surface. The mock osprey or the feathery heron's plume has no serious rival as an ornament, and is introduced in enormous bunches, caught either with a cluster, of berries and a packed bouquet of leaves, or held in place with a huge rose or water lily, the centre of which glitters like a miniature sun with diamond dewdrops. Snowberries fashioned of single milk-white pearls of mammoth size, and placed in a clump in the centre of a bunch of bronze leaves, from which rises a cluster of pure white heron's plumes shading to the pale tone of pink known as rose de chair, provide a lovely decoration for the coiffure, with the addition of two narrow plaits of white velvet ribbon. Burnished gold straw is a detail of modern wear which has entirely lost the bloom of novelty, but the hat of close metallic paille, with the soft lustre of silver or aluminium, is a less familiar item which is attracting a great deal of attention this season. A soft shade of Nattier or "old blue" is the colour which is usually most successful in alliance with a hat of this description, while thick steel-coloured beads, wound three or four times round the crown, play a considerable part in the general scheme. Golden straws will, however, by no means be displaced from their position of supreme importance, and are most effective when trimmed with masses of pale pink Shirley poppies and a twist or bow of black velvet ribbon.

WHITE PIQUE WAISTCOATS.

White pique of the stiffest and most resisting quality which ever spoilt the temper of the hapless nursery mite who was condemned to don it in all the glory of its snowy crispness is to be our portion this summer for the new gilets allied to coats of white serge and cloth as well as spring costumes of grey and white and brown and white tweed. These little gilets are frequently adorned with rows of small gold buttons, and worked over in cherry-coloured or powder-blue and black soutache with capital effect. Even with the sober costume of navy blue serge the white pique waistcoat is by no means looked upon as being out of place, and is rivalling the popular examples in cretonne or linen. A distinct note of originality is supplied in the case of the hats designed in snow-white rice straw, the flat doublures of which are not infrequently designed in white pique to match the waistcoats and bordered with two or three rows of cherry-coloured soutache, cherries of giant dimensions forming the trimming of the hats and being wreathed round the tall crowns. There is no question about the return of the bonnet. For the woman who frankly owns to the age her appearance proclaims her to be, it is being accepted in place of the toque with enthusiasm, rather than resignation, and once again the charm of silvery locks in combination with dark eyes is being fully appreciated, more especially as most women are past mistresses in the art of keeping their complexions long after the period when their hair has been turned from pepper and salt to snow. Between a modification of the "Charlotte Corday" and the style which is usually associated with the ill-fated Queen of Scots most wearers of the bonnet appear to be fluctuating just now, while wide-meshed silk net is largely employed in its construction, the old-fashioned "cap" of creamy lace being besides an almost indispensable adjunct.

THE DERIVATION OF "LONDON."

Following the note on this question in "The Athenœum" of the 14th inst. I would add some remarks on two of the points raised therein.

As to the tradition of pagan temples having stood where St. Paul's stands:—on casually passing last September through the Cathedral, my attention was at once drawn to a group of women rubbing their backs against a pilaster in the nave; and on a lady among the interested onlookers asked what this meant, the reply given, in Doric English—I cannot render correctly—was: "Lor, missus, don't you know that if you do not come up to London at least once in your life-time, and rub yourself against St. Paul's you will live childless, and die a fool!" The observance, in itself, and in its motive, reminded me of a closely similar popular rite in the Saiva worship of Western India; and if it is actually curr[illegible] "within the (far imagined) sound of Bow [illegible] [illegible] bells,' it may be assumed to have been t[illegible] [illegible] transmitted traditionally from the very ea[illegible] [illegible] still earlie[illegible] [illegible] earliest pagon temple, and indeed s[illegible] [illegible] phallic pillar, ever set up on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral.

As to the casual influences modifying the regular philological mutation of words:—

1. In 1871 I found in the streets of London the sellers of the berries of the Guelder rose calling them "Gilderoys." Now "Gilder rose," even "gilded rose," was possible as a mere misspelling, which, once naturally perpetrated, would be perpetuated; but "Gilderoys" could only have been impressed on "Guelder rose" in the mouths of Scotch and English girls more familiar with the long-drawn-out—through three centuries—popular romance of the three Gilderoys than with the Dutch province of Guelder-land.

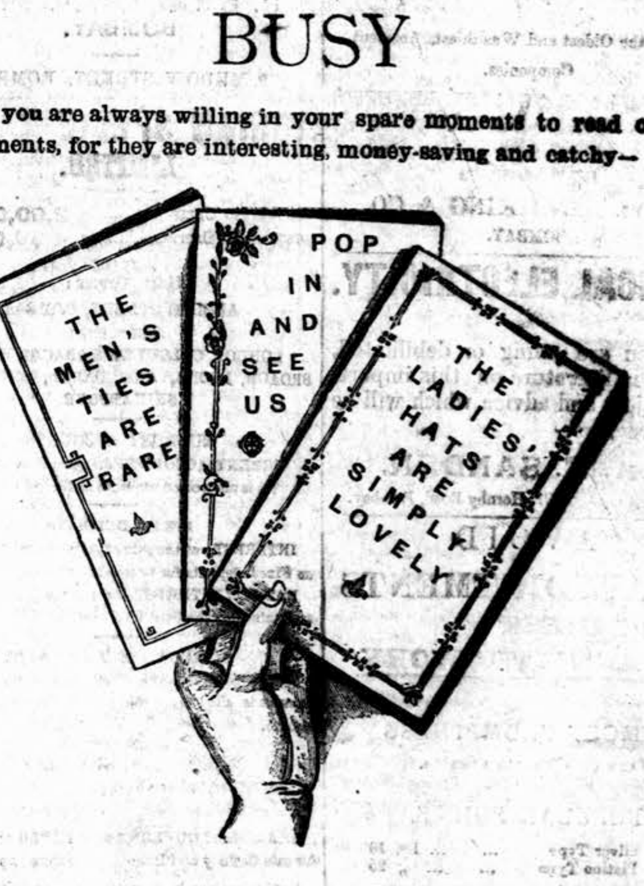
2. In 1887, going over the seed-testing grounds of Messrs. James Carter & Co. at Mortlake, I found there an abounding weed, unknown to me, called by the people of the place "soldiers of the queen" (a quite recent name for it, I was told) and "gallant soldier," its older name, as was afterwards made clear to me. It was the Mexican plant "Solagina parviflora," an escaped prisoner from Kew Gardens, that had established itself, as a most "undesirable alien," all round about Kew, and Richmond, and Mortlake. Its tiny yellow flowers stand out from the little green leaves like the yellow tufts from the side of the busbies of the 10th Hussars; and as the latter were much in evidence at the time, playing 'Soldiers of the Queen' wherever they rode, I accepted the fact as the explanation of that name having been given, for at least one midsummer tide, to the roving Solagina. I subsequently learned that it had long previously been promoted to a newly formed genus, anagrammistically denominated Galinsoga—whence the instantly coined older folk-name of "gallant soldier."

3. Only eighteen months ago some one asked in "Notes and Queries" for the origin of the Anglo-Indian name, "Willie London," for the official Valerian. I was able to reply that it was obviously the English form of the vernacular name of the plant, 'bili-lotun,' i.e., "cats-bath" (compare 'lota,' Hindustani for washing-pot, and "lotus," and "lotion"), modified by the romantic circumstance of the late Mr. William Loudon (formerly Administrator-General at Bombay) and Mrs. Loudon having been enthusiastic gardeners, who introduced many new florists' plants into Bombay during the years I myself was on the generous island; and it was of the greatest gratification to me to find their name now honoured and reverberate throughout India in the very association that would have been most welcome to them both—who did so much to paint the gardens of Bombay with their own delight in flowers.

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Depth:	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	21	"
Price, Rs.	59-0	62-0	69-8	each.

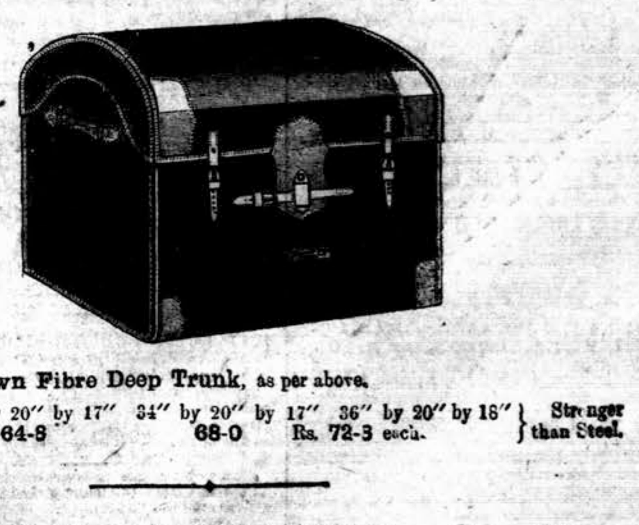
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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

DESTROYERS AND NIGHT-FIRING.

THE recent naval disasters call to mind a remarkable series of articles from an anonymous writer in "Blackwood," entitled "Fool Gunnery in the Navy." In these articles the writer, evidently a senior naval officer, urges on the Admiralty the pressing necessity for rehearsing night operations—dangerous in themselves, but absolutely necessary, seeing the capabilities of the destroyer for attack during the hours of darkness. It was during night operations that the recent casualties occurred, showing that destroyers can be as dangerous to themselves and to one another as they can be to any other class of vessel afloat. The writer makes no reflection as to the skill displayed by their navigators. What he desired to secure was efficiency in night-firing, and it appears as though the destroyers were determined to demonstrate how easily they could operate notwithstanding the dexterity of the gunners in their defence of a ship attacked. Probably they overstepped the bounds of prudence and did rash things; probably not, for on manœuvres the practice should be brought as nearly as possible to the conditions of warfare, and so far it does not seem that any culpable negligence has been proved A destroyer is intended to move quickly, and must do so. In fact, "Blackwood's" writer tells naval gunners that to be able to hit a destroyer they must practise night-firing with the ghost of Charles Dickens taking evening walks from Rochester as was his wont in the old days as a target. Night-firing has been neglected. It is not asserted that night-firing is not taught at the gunnery schools, or that the men never go to sea to fire at night. The *Revenge*, which is supposed to be a battle practice tender has fired a few experimental rounds in the Channel, and the men of all three schools are taught inside a shed on dry land to fire air-gun bullets at a cardboard target in a darkened room.

After such training, the writer asks, what is to happen if war breaks out, say three months after a battleship has commissioned and her captain has had no time to teach men what they should have been taught at the schools? The writer "does not envy his state of nerves the first few nights in torpedo-ridden waters with an untrained crew, nor his prospects when he staggers back to a dockyard port, three feet down by the bow, with a 20-degree list to windward and meets the whole Admiralty Board on the dockside." In present conditions it is necessary for men to be trained to fight a ship as a fleet unit by night as it is by day. The whole of the third of "Blackwood's" articles is devoted to this highly important subject, to the discussion, as the writer puts it, of a few of the various questions which are concerned in the preparedness of British war-ships to defend themselves at night from attacks and complete extinction by torpedo-carrying craft. Although the administration have, in the case of heavy guns, made some sort of attempt to attain daylight efficiency, they have, he declares, most signally failed and neglected during the past five years to give a proper lead to the sea-going fleets in developing the art which is to save the ship from an intelligent enemy after the sun has set. Our Navy has a heritage on the question of daylight fighting which descended to it from its sea-going predecessors. "The question of night defence is much more serious, and in this the fleet has no ancestral consolation."

As "Blackwood's" writer puts it, the "shock of night," when it comes in the form of a destroyer, is instantaneous in its action. The range of the torpedo exceeds that of the search-light, and there is small likelihood in most conditions of weather of the boat being observed until she is very close, and sometimes not until she has fired her torpedo. Having once found the boat it is very difficult to keep a search-light upon her, except it be a clear night, the gun has nothing to fire at. Supposing that the search-light is kept on her, the difficulty of hitting her by gun-fire is enormous. She is the most elusive of targets and the ordinary range-finder means of observing her distance becomes difficult almost to the point of impossibility." At night it is much harder than in the day time to obtain the correct range. Net protection is of somewhat doubtful value against torpedoes, and it is therefore necessary for all warships to make the most of their guns. In the daylight fight the big ship has a chance of defending herself; by night she is in a position of impotence. However great her big gun strength, it is latent under the cover of darkness. One of the destroyers which got into difficulties in the past four days, could have completely disabled the Dreadnought for a period of at least three months. No doubt night operations are risky as well as expensive, but if our fleet is to remain the most efficient as well as the strongest we must take risks and must spend money. The risks incurred by the torpedo-craft in night manœuvres must necessarily be great. To move as she would in war the destroyer must make twenty-five knots and she must attack in the darkest possible weather in order to avoid being observed before she is inside torpedo-range. She, of all craft, must be proficient in night practice, for in the day-time she is, in ordinary circumstances, next to useless. It is in the endeavour to achieve efficiency that the recent losses have been sustained, losses which, alas, seem to have been quite unavoidable.

THE DAY FOR TAKING OMENS.

THE third of the Hindu month Vaishak, which this year began on the first of May, is considered a very lucky and auspicious day. It is well known that the Hindus believe in lucky and unlucky days and would avoid beginning any work of importance on an unlucky day. Their priests consult the stars to find out the lucky days, and in those days alone they inaugurate a work. But there are a few days for which the priests need not consult the heavens and take auguries, for they are considered always lucky. The third of Vaishak, which falls to-morrow, is one of these. It is called *Akhatrij*, or the indestructible third, for it is very lucky and any work commenced on it is sure to turn out lucky and to be lasting. Work inaugurated on this day is held to be indestructible. Hence this day is selected by people for laying foundation-stones of new buildings and other like objects, and also for marriage and other similar ceremonies. It is one of the holidays when the gods are worshipped and presents are made to the family priests that the dead persons of the family may not suffer from the great heat which prevails at this time of the year. This notion is specially common among the lower classes of Gujarat. On this day also the sea is believed to become unfit for navigation on account of the approaching monsoon, whose preliminary storms commence about this time. In fact this day may be said to mark the culmination of the hot season, and soon after this day the winds heralding the monsoon begin to blow. This is also a great day for taking omens, especially among the people of Gujarat and Marwar. Forbes in his great work on Gujarat describes this very curious custom well. "The Hindus on the evening of the second of this month make outside the villages, model towns built of corn, and stored with little heaps of various grains. They place therein also a copper coin to represent the raja, betel-nut to stand for the minister, a little cotton, some sugar and other articles. On the morning of the third, the villages examine the model. If the ants have interfered much with any kind of grain during the night time, the people think that the grain will be scarce during the ensuing year. In whatever direction the cotton has been removed, there they believe cotton will be in demand that season, and they conclude that the Raja or Minister will prosper or suffer misfortune according as the money or betel-nut has been carried away or allowed to remain unmolested." About omens Hindus are very particular, and sometimes wait for a long time for a good omen to begin any work they have set their heart upon, and also on meeting with a series of bad omens they abandon it altogether. What constitutes a good omen and what a bad one, is a matter of great concern, and they have regular treatises upon this subject. On this day the bull is worshipped chiefly by the agricultural classes. This day is also held sacred because the good Vishnu was born in the 'avatar' of Paras Rama or Ram with the axe, which we explained some time ago.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

THE small group of M.P.'s who sympathise with the so-called "Nationalist" movement in Egypt—we use the expression "so-called" advisedly—and who never lose an opportunity of proclaiming their peculiar opinions, however embarrassing they may be to their own Government, have gained a recruit in Mr. Kettle, a follower of the Irish leader. Mr. Kettle asked the other day what was probably intended to be a mischievous question, viz., whether "according to the present political arrangements in Egypt" it is within the competence of the Khedive to grant a constitution or representative legislature to the people of Egypt. The inquiry was addressed to Sir Edward Grey, who replied:—"Under present conditions it would be necessary that if any step of the nature referred to were taken it should be only in consultation with His Majesty's Government." One wonders whether Mr. Kettle and the other dupes of astute Egyptian agitators really believe that if the British occupation of the land of the Pharaohs were to cease what sort of constitution would be granted to "the people of Egypt." Do these honourable gentlemen wish to see the Corvée and the Kourbash revived, as they very soon would be if we retired from the country? Are there in the whole world any people so gullible as a certain type of British Parliamentarians?

THE Native papers of Calcutta state that in many disturbed towns in Eastern Bengal, gun licenses have been cancelled.

A DARJEELING correspondent of the "Bengalee" states that scarcity of food is being keenly felt there, and provisions generally are selling at famine prices.

THE Karachi Port Trust are issuing a Debenture loan of twenty-five lakhs, the final issue of the four per cent. loan of 1906 of 45 lakhs. Tenders will be received, as indicated elsewhere in our columns, up to May 29th.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Douglas Gordon Schulze, of Merton College, Oxford, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, and to hold the appointment of Inspector of Schools, Burma.

MANY European and educated Native Assistants continue to be inoculated, at Jherria, by Professor Haffkine; but cholera is still bad there, and the effect is commencing to be felt by the smaller supplies of coal which are coming into Calcutta.

LAL BEHARI SEN, printer and publisher of the "Sandhya," who is charged with making a false declaration, by giving his name as Chogendra Nath Sen, pleads that Bengalis have more than one name, and he is also known by the latter name The case is pending.

IT is announced that as a result of the conference between the highest authorities of St. Petersburg and Tsarskoie-Selo, all the naval and military forces will probably be placed under a supreme chief, who will bear the title of Generalissimo. The name of the Grand Duke Nicolas is mentioned in connection with the appointment. During the next debate in the Duma on the annual contingent of Conscripts the Extreme Right will propose that Jews should be exempted from military service. Their intention is to exclude from the army an element they consider to be pernicious and revolutionary.

THE 90 h. p. six-cylinder Napier made a successful attempt upon the flying Half Mile at Brooklands on April 15, establishing a new record at a speed of 102.85 miles per hour. The six-cylinder Napier exceeded the previous record set up by Mr. Resta on a four-cylinder 90 h. p. Mercedes by 7 miles per hour. At the present moment Napier cars not only hold the flying Half Mile Record for 90 h. p. cars in the 90 h. p. Brooklands Class, but further hold outright the remaining three class championships established for 60 h. p., 40 h. p., and 26 h. p. cars.

IT has just come to light that the grand Ducal Government of Hesse successfully opposed the intention of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, who are now visiting the Czar and Czarina, to take their infant son, the Hereditary Grand Duke George, with them. The Government took the position that the conditions in Russia are too uncertain to endanger simultaneously both the lives of the reigning Sovereign and the heir-apparent, who is now left behind in charge of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the latter his father's sister.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in November between Captain C. H. W. Owen, R. G. A., and Marjorie, elder daughter of Lieut-Colonel Shafto-Craster, R. E., and Mrs. Craster, Lahore.

IT is believed that Mr. Bacon, Under Secretary for the War Department, will be nominated on July 1 to succeed Mr. William Taft, the Secretary for War, who is said to have decided to resign his appointment in order to devote himself to his Presidential candidature.

THE New York school authorities have decided to profit by the lesson of the terrible Collinwood fire, involving the loss of nearly 200 lives, recently, and have voted £200,000 for structural improvements. Other cities in America are following this example.

THE discovery of a suspicious-looking object, thought to be a bomb, caused a terrible panic in the del Carmen Church at Salamanca. Several persons were seriously injured in the stampede.

WHILE in London Dr. Jameson will devote himself principally to negotiations in connection with the Rhodesia Land Settlement scheme. He will return for the June session of Parliament. Dr. Smartt will lead the Opposition during the forthcoming short session.

"THERE is no foundation for the rumour," said a letter from Lord Charles Beresford to a correspondent, who drew his attention to a report that he intended to haul down his flag owing to ill-health. "I have never felt better in my life, and have quite recovered from my first serious illness about two months ago."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE RE-CONSTITUTED GOVERNMENT.

The Grave of Reputations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

One journal, the "Standard," protests against Lord Elgin's dismissal, for that is what it seems to have amounted to, from the Colonial Office, but there is surprisingly little criticism of the changes effected by Mr. Asquith on assuming the position of Prime Minister. The retention of Lord Ripon and Sir Henry Fowler in the Cabinet was not altogether unexpected, and, indeed, it was understood that the retirement of the first named would provide a position for Lord Elgin on his displacement. But evidently neither wanted to go and in the circumstances Mr. Asquith was bound to yield. Except by a certain number of politicians of extremely rigid principles, Mr. Morley's action in taking a peerage is generally approved and has raised him in the estimation of his countrymen. It makes all the difference in the world that he enters the House of Lords as an actual Minister and as a childless man. Had he accepted a peerage like many men as a solatium for being deprived of office—if he had a son to succeed him in the title he would have laid himself open to the charge of inconsistency and perhaps "perfidy," to use a word I have heard applied to him by an excited and not over-wise Radical. The choice of Mr. Buchanan to represent the India Office in the House of Commons is scarcely so happy as some of the other selections made by the new head of the Government. One critic writes of Mr. Buchanan:—"He is a dull speaker and will make Indian debates duller than they have been, which is saying a good deal." Some of us thought that Mr. Herbert Samuel might be moved from the Home Office to the India Office. He is certainly not dull, and he would have made a good Indian Budget speech. They say he preferred to remain in his present post, though whether he was offered the Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury or the Indian Under-Secretaryship has not transpired. Mr. Herbert Samuel is in my humble opinion quite one of the most promising of the subordinate members of the Administration, and a great deal better all round than some who have been pushed forward. But unfortunately he suffers from what is considered a patronising manner. *Apropos* it is said that before the Liberals came into office Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said to a friend—"I know what my position in the new Government will be; I shall be Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel." There is, so far as I can ascertain, no particular grief in any quarter at the removal of Lord Tweedmouth from the highly important post of First Lord of the Admiralty to the highly insignificant post of Lord President of the Council, and although Mr. Asquith was doubtless sincere in saying that he wanted the heads of both of the great spending departments in the House of Commons, there were other reasons. One of them was probably not unconnected with his correspondence with the Kaiser. As was expected, Mr. McKenna takes Lord Tweedmouth's place and Dr. Macnamara succeeds Mr. Robertson, raised to the peerage, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty—the "two Macs" as they will probably be called. There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Masterman owes his selection for the Parliamentary Under-Secretaryship of the Local Government Board to the fact that he is about to marry into the extraordinarily favoured Lyttelton family; he owes his appointment to his merits; but it is funny that he should be sent to help Mr. John Burns, whose policy he was strongly attacking in the House of Commons only a few weeks ago. But Mr. Burns is, if all one hears be true, so energetic and hardworking a President that there is very little left for the Parliamentary Secretary to do.

DESPONDENT DEMOCRATS.

For the life of me I cannot see why a certain class of politicians who profess and call themselves democrats should take to heart so much the fact that Mr. Morley has accepted a peerage. But it was rather unkind of Mr. James Bryce to choose the present moment for the delivery of an address so little comforting to his old political friends at home as his remarks at the Jefferson celebration in Virginia. His theme was the political bent of superior minds. Fifty years ago, as he pointed out, arbitrary government was predominant on the Continent of Europe. Then practically all the men of "Educational intelligence" were Liberals. To-day Continental Europe is in a different position and distinguished men as a whole are more generally conservative in temper and less heartily democratic in opinion than men of the same type were in 1858 One of the reasons of this change is because experience has disclosed the evils incidental to popular government which were not felt while arbitrary government held the field, and another reason is because of the demands now made in the name of liberty for further changes which are deemed dangerous. Holding the position of Ambassador and not being a Member of Parliament, Mr. Bryce committed himself to what would be considered by his old constituents in Aberdeen as shocking backsliding, namely that Democracy has not brought all that was hoped of it; indeed, he asserts that many of the "most powerful minds" are now occupied in trying not to broaden and deepen its channel, but to erect barriers that will check or guide its flow. *Apropos* a Paris periodical, "La Revue," is publishing the views of a number of prominent politicians and public men in that country on "L'impuissance Parlementaire." One eminent man attributes the present impotence of the Parliamentary system to the "professional politician," while the famous Academician, M. Anatole of France, says that the problem is at least for the moment insoluble. He quotes a remark made to himself by an unnamed Minister: "What can we do? The Ministry of Finance is in the hands of the great financial firms, the Ministry of War in those of the Parliamentary Committees, that of Public Instruction at the Institut de France, and that of the Marine at Creusot, and so forth."

"THE GRAVE OF REPUTATIONS."—ITS LATEST VICTIM.

The eminent administrator who, on attaining, at an exceptionally early age, one of the most exalted of the posts open to Indian Civilians, said "Depend upon it, the happy man is the obscure man," is at present being a good deal talked about. Like others, he has found Ireland the grave of reputations, but he is young enough yet to recover the ground he has lost since, unluckily for himself at any rate, he five and a half years ago sacrificed the Governorship of Bombay to undertake the impossible task entrusted to him by Mr. George Wyndham at the instance of Lord Lansdowne. When the true inwardness of his appointment is disclosed it will, I venture to think, prove to be not the least interesting chapter in contemporary political history; for the sake of the fame of some living statesmen it may be hoped that the complete story of Sir Antony's acceptance of the role of mediator in the distressful land of his birth will be deferred until they have passed away. It is hard for one whose career had been a series of unbroken successes to have to confess that he has failed, but failure is writ large over Sir Antony's sojourn in Dublin. Had he been given a free hand it might have been different, but after the fall of Mr. Wyndham he must have seen that his hopes of regenerating Ireland according to his own views were unattainable, and the wonder is that he did not retire sooner. That he should have meekly submitted to the humiliation put upon him by Mr. Walter Long can only be explained by Sir Antony knowing that it would not be many months ere the Liberals would be in office and that then his opportunity might come. But it has not come. Obviously his position improved under Mr. Bryce, but Mr. Bryce after propounding an unacceptable scheme for a new University abruptly disappeared from the scene, and the new Chief, Mr. Birrell, was apparently less inclined to play second fiddle to the masterful man, his nominal subordinate. With his status (it is said) lowered, with his pet devolution project postponed till the Greek Kalends and with the Nationalists more suspicious and unsympathetic than ever, it is only natural if Sir Antony desires to shake the dust of Dublin Castle off his feet. What will be his future? Peerages are rather cheap to-day, and he would probably hardly think a seat in the House of Lords preferable to some more active situation if such can be found for him. At any rate, if we had an ideal Second Chamber Sir Antony is just the kind of man who would be a member of it, and his presence even in an unreformed chamber would be useful there to supplement the necessarily inadequate speeches of ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors. He would be still more useful in the House of Commons to answer the diatribes of certain gentlemen who shall be nameless. By the way, I believe Sir Antony has only made one set speech on India since his retirement. The occasion was the reading by Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Holderness of a paper before the Royal Society of Arts on the subject of Famine. Sir Antony was in the chair, and in the course of a remarkable address he used the following words which I would commend to the notice of Mr. Keir-Hardie, Mr. Nevinson, Dr. Rutherford and others of the same kidney, who speak so glibly about the problems of India:—"The true Indian difficulty," said Sir Antony, "is not one of taxation—that is comparatively insignificant; it is not even one of precarious climate or unsuitable laws—these may be fought or changed; it is the social difficulty, the difficulty produced by the cumulative effects of religion, custom and law which place a premium on the growth of population, make extravagant expenditure a religious duty and indefinite distribution of property a legal claim. Before regeneration comes to India the stringency of its social problems must be mitigated or it must be solved in some way, and the true solution of it must come from the people themselves." There speaks the man who knows what he is talking about.

DR. EDITH PECHEY PHIPSON.

My cablegram of Monday, announcing the death of Mrs. Edith Pechey Phipson, M.D., will have been received with great regret in Bombay, for which, as one of your ex-Governors remarked to me a few hours after the sad occurrence, she did such splendid work. She had been ailing since just before Christmas, but a fatal termination of her illness was, I believe, unexpected until a few days ago. One of Mrs. Pechey Phipson's oldest friends writes to me:—"She was selected in the eighties by the then Secretary of State for India to inaugurate medical aid to Indian women that Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali were so anxious to see in good hands. No more noble or gallant personality could have been chosen to carry out a new and benevolent movement, for Dr. Pechey devoted herself heart and soul to what she undertook, and made it easy for others to follow in the line that she adopted. Her health suffered seriously, but she did not resign before she had made the Cama Hospital a success and established her own reputation as a clever physician and surgeon as well as a talented and generous woman. There are few like her in the world, for truer friend no one ever had." "By the death of Dr Edith Pechey Phipson, the medical profession," writes Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake in to-day's "Times," "has lost perhaps the ablest of all the women who have joined its ranks, and certainly the most highly educated of all the older generation of women whose struggle in Edinburgh for medical education has become a matter of history." Mary Edith Pechey was the daughter of a Baptist minister, descended from an old county family, and was born at Langham, near Colchester, in 1846. After completing her school education, she devoted herself to teaching for a few years, but when the question of medical study for women was raised she joined those who applied to the University of Edinburgh in 1869, and was one of the first five to matriculate in October of that year. She passed a brilliant examination in arts, and then proceeded with the other students to attend lectures in physiology and chemistry, given by professors of the University. In chemistry she came out actually first of her year, for, though two men had slightly higher marks they were both second-year students. This position in the chemistry class entitled her to one of the Hope scholarships, which were to be awarded to the four students who stood highest in the examinations in chemistry. This scholarship was, however, refused to her, solely on account of her sex, but the public indignation excited by this episode went far to further the cause of the women, and to pave the way for the triumph which came many years subsequently in the opening of the University of Edinburgh to all women. In 1877 Miss Pechey took a diploma from the Irish College of Physicians, which distinguished itself by leading the way in the admission of women, and also obtained the M.D. of the University of Bern, as no English University would at that time give a degree to women. For a few years she practised medicine in Leeds, but on the foundation of the Cama Hospital for Women in Bombay in 1882 she was appointed senior physician to it, and did splendid service in organizing its very extensive work, and to a great extent revolutionizing the whole standard of hospital nursing in India. Her work was highly appreciated in official quarters, but the strains on her own health was very great, and she was obliged to resign it into other hands after about ten years of very strenuous labour. Shortly before this time she had married Mr. Herbert Phipson, whose scientific work and interests formed a strong bond with her own. She had the unexampled honour of being appointed a member of the Senate of Bombay University. To the end of her life she maintained a keen interest in scientific and social work, and was specially instrumental in establishing a philanthropic sanatorium in the Deccan. Her hospitality in Bombay was unbounded, and her many kindnesses will long be remembered, especially by her younger colleagues. Her social gifts were very great, and her powers of conversation almost unique. After relinquishing the charge of the hospital, she came often to this country, but she did not bid a final farewell to India till about three years ago." Dr. Jex-Blake mentions in conclusion that Mrs. Pechey Phipson since her return to England took a vivid interest in questions relating to women and was in particular a strong advocate of their claim to the suffrage. If I remember rightly, Mrs. Pechey Phipson was one of the ladies who joined in the memorable procession of Suffragists from Hyde Park corner to Trafalgar Square about eighteen months ago.

THE LIBERAL POILCY.

NO PROGRAMME TO FOLLOW.

Winston Churchill and Home Rule.

MR. ASQUITH'S SEMI-REPUDIATION.

THE DUNDEE ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Speaking at a meeting of the Liberal Party, Mr. Asquith said, that the secret of the vitality of the Party was its constant and ceaseless activity. They had not propounded any programme, and there had been no change of policy, but they must defend the citadel of Free Trade.

He hoped for a Concordat with reference to Education, but in regard to the Licensing Bill, he was unable to abandon his principles. He was determined to sink in attempting to solve the problem, rather than not attempt it at all.

Regarding the treatment of Childhood and Old Age, Mr. Asquith said that he believed that before another week had passed, there would be taken the first substantial step towards dealing with the most urgent of those problems.

Home Rule was not mentioned by the Premier in his speech.

LATER.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Mr. Long, said he had not authorized Mr. Churchill's pledges with regard to Home Rule at Manchester, which, however, were not inconsistent with his (Mr. Asquith's) previous declarations.

Mr. Pike-Peace pointed out that the utterances of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell did not satisfy the Irish Party, while Mr. Churchill's speech did.

The matter was then dropped.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Committee of the Irish League met in the House of Commons, subsequent to Mr. Asquith making his statement, and resolved to advise the Irish at Dundee to support Mr. Churchill, whose satisfactory declarations Mr. Asquith had declared to be the policy of the Government.

Mr. Winston-Churchill, in his address to the Dundee electors, reaffirms the views he expressed at Manchester, and says that he is absolutely unrepentant on the subject of Home Rule. He points out that he will have to face a vigorous Tory reaction, and emphasizes, in view of the important labour legislation which is hanging in the balance, that an electoral blow which would sweep the Liberals from power would fall most heavily on labour.

GERMANY IN THE EAST.

More Subsidies for Eastern Shipping.

HEAVY BORROWING IN THE FUTURE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The German Reichstag has referred the question of the payment of an extra subsidy to the North German Lloyd for a monthly service to Australia, New Guinea, and Japan, to the Budget Committee.

The Government warmly urged its adoption, showing the large development of Germany's Far Eastern trade.

It was an absolute impossibility for the North German Lloyd to maintain a service between New Guinea, Japan, and Australia without an increase of subsidy.

LONDON, MAY 1.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag the Government representatives admitted that even without fresh expenditure they must borrow fifty million pounds sterling in the next five years to cover deficits.

The Committee has requested the Government to prepare an amortization scheme.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The sinking of the "Matsushima" was due to the explosion of the stock magazine.

One hundred and forty-one are so far known to have been saved, but the majority of the officers are still missing.

The complement of the vessel was 300, of whom 58 were Cadets, including the sons of Field Marshal Oyama and Baron Chinda.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The London papers publish sympathetic articles on the loss of the "Matsushima."

GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Prince von Bulow and Signor Gioletti yesterday discussed German and Italian interests, and found that they were in complete agreement.

UNREST IN SIAM.

French Occupation Resented.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Official advices from Paris notify that considerable ferment exists in the territory and town of Battambang fomented by Siamese malcontents who oppose the French occupation.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay mail of the 18th instant, arrived at "Brindisi" on the evening of the 29th.

RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

REVOLTING ATROCITIES BY KURDS.

Women and Children Ill-treated.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Telegrams from Urumia, received via St. Petersburg, report that Kurds have perpetrated revolting cruelties on 2,000 Persian women and children.

The Government is trying to organize a force of 10,000 to march against them.

The Porte has sent orders to the authorities at Van and Mosul to prevent the Kurdish depredations, and recognizes Persia's right to protect her subjects.

It is feared in Constantinople that Russia will take advantage of the opportunity to occupy Persian districts with a view to re-establishing order.

Russia has replied to the Porte's enquiries that the operation in the Caucasus are not directed against Turkey, but are provoked by the internal situation.

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

Lord Lamington's Reminiscences.

MISTRUSTED OFFICIAL BODIES.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord Lamington read a paper on his reminiscences before the Society of Arts last night.

He dealt largely with the problems of Bombay city. He paid a tribute to the Improvement Trust, but said that he mistrusted official bodies undertaking building and re-housing schemes.

He was greatly interested in the reclamation of the shore of Back Bay.

With reference to education, Lord Lamington said he was not disposed to make it entirely free of expense to the ratepayer.

Lord Middleton, who presided, said that the paper showed the impossibility of concentrating all the government in Calcutta.

ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

Trial of Police Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 1.

Yesterday evening the cases brought against the various police officers came to rather a sudden termination before the Bangalore Station Sessions Court, though such a conclusion was not altogether unexpected.

The trial of Sub-Inspector Venkata Subbiah, who, with Head Constables Venkatasamy and Bawani Singh, were charged with complicity in the Ulsoor murders, with assisting in the murder of the woman Lakki, failure to apprehend murderers, screening them, and causing evidence of a capital crime to disappear, came to a conclusion after the examination of five witnesses, for the defence, all of whom spoke to Venkata Subbiah's absence from Ulsoor at the time when he is alleged to have instigated the murder, and counsel having addressed the Court, all three assessors gave it as their emphatic opinion that all the accused were not guilty of the charges imputed to them.

An almost exactly similar result attended the conclusion of the case against Venkata Subbiah also in the charges relating to the murder of the boy Gopalsamy, the assessors being also emphatic in their opinion of not guilty.

The Judge reserved judgment till Saturday and expressed his willingness to release all the three accused on bail, the general feeling being that the Judge accepted the assessors' finding, and that acquittal would follow.

During the lunch interval, the Judge had an interview with the Public Prosecutor, and on the Court assembling after lunch, Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, the Special Public Prosecutor, moved the Court for permission to withdraw the charges against Head Constables Daniel and Venkata Subba Rao, who were partly tried, with reference to complicity in the Ulsoor double murder, and against Constable Siva Prasad, who is the accused in connection with the murder of the goldsmith boy. He said that the charges against these three men rested entirely on the uncorroborated testimony of condemned prisoners, that there was no independent evidence, and he was not prepared to proceed further in regard to these charges.

His Honour thereupon permitted the charges to be withdrawn, and discharged the three accused, under section 494 Code of Criminal Procedure.

It is realised that this was the only course to follow, and this means the end of a matter which for the last three months has caused the greatest public sensation in Bangalore.

This morning the Chief Court of Mysore continued the trial of Bapoo, Sundaraj and Sreenivasaloo for the murder of the woman Lakki. It is the most gruesome of all the Ulsoor tragedies brought to light.

Bapoo and Sundaraj pleaded guilty, but Sreenivasaloo pleaded not guilty, and after the examination of nine witnesses for the prosecution, the Public Prosecutor applied for permission to withdraw the charges against Bapoo and Sundaraj, leaving Sreenivasaloo as the only accused. This was permitted and the case will be continued, Bapoo and Sundaraj being examined as witnesses against the third man.

It is understood that General Martin, Adjutant General, succeeds the late General Stratford Collins at Rawalpindi, relieving General Watkins, who is acting temporarily.

MOHMAND TROUBLE.

ATTACK ANTICIPATED.

Afghan Apathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The "Poineer's" Peshawar correspondent states that a "jirga" of the Mohmand tribes has been called at Peshawar for Sunday next, when the intentions of Government regarding the forthcoming expedition will be communicated, as was done prior to the departure of the Bazar Valley Expedition. It is highly probable judged by the present temper of the Mohmands, that this "jirga" will decline to come across the border. Every endeavour is being made to collect men and arms. Sufi Mullah is said to be busily employed at Ningrahir in collecting men to become Ghazies. Other mullahs are similarly employed in Afghan territory. It is possible the tribesmen may make another attack on the British position on Friday.

Information from Jellalabad states that great excitement prevails in Afghan territory, adjacent to the Mohmand country, regarding the recent fighting.

Sirdar Nasrullah Khan has issued a notice to the public prohibiting Afghan subjects from taking any part in the fighting.

No active measures, however, appear to have been taken to prevent persons doing so if they wish.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the 19th Lancers have returned to Peshawar from Shabkadr and Muttah Moghal Khel. The 3rd Reserve Brigade is now concentrated at Peshawar. A large number of wounded are seen from Landi Kotal being conveyed to Afghan territory by tribesmen, from which it appears that the losses inflicted on the force under General Willcocks are probably larger than was at first estimated.

There is no confirmation of the reports at Quetta that the Amir is dead, but it is said that he refuses to ratify the Anglo-Russian Convention.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

There are some slight signs of renewed activity on the part of the tribesmen on the Mohmand frontier. The telegraph line to Shabkadr was again cut last night, whilst to the west of that place a cavalry patrol was fired upon. The number of tribesmen in the immediate neighbourhood is, however, apparently small, and the great majority of Mohmands are probably still engaged on cutting their crops. The Hazrat Mulla is reported to have moved nearer the frontier. All remains quiet in Dir and Swat, whilst on the Khyber side, it is said, the Khugiani "lashkar" is still at Pesh Bolak.

THE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

At Tinnevelly to-day, before Mr. C. H. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, the prosecution closed their case.

Mr. Powell, the Public Prosecutor, remarked that the evidence disclosed Chidambaram Pillay had committed offences in respect of speeches delivered on the 9th March. Under sections 124 (a) and 153 (a) he requested the Magistrate to frame a charge accordingly. He also requested that another charge be framed under section 124 (a) and 153 (a) in respect of speeches delivered on 3rd March. Mr. Powell proposed to put in other speeches to prove animus.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to 7th May.

In Subramania Siva's case, in which Chidambaram Pillay is charged with abetment, one witness, Tarankiri Nadar, was examined, after which Mr. Powell intimated that the prosecution had closed their case. He requested the Court to frame a charge against Siva under section 124 (a) in respect to speeches delivered on 23rd February and 5th March.

The prosecution will put in evidence to prove animus and abetment in other speeches.

As regards the case against Chidambaram Pillay, the Public Prosecutor intimated that the offence with which he was charged was under sections 124 (a) and 109, Indian Penal Code, in respect to the above case, the Magistrate intimated that orders will be passed on the same day as in the other.

RIOTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Villapuram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

In the Villapuram Riot cases judgments were delivered yesterday by Mr. H. Moberley, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, South Arcot, in appeals preferred by fifteen men who were convicted by the Special Deputy Magistrate of Cuddalore of rioting. The offence was punishable under section 147, Indian Penal Code. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Three appellants were acquitted. As regards the rest, conviction was confirmed, the sentence being limited to nineteen days, which they have already undergone. They were, moreover, bound over to keep the peace for two years in sums proportionate to their means.

Tinnevelly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

Mr. Richmond will conduct the prosecution in the riot cases in Tinnevelly. Twenty out of sixty-seven accused were put up for trial, the batch including Gurunatha Iyer, ex-station house officer; Loganatha Iyer, teacher in the Hindu College; Sankaranarayana Pillay, proprietor of the National Emporium; and others.

MILITARY IMTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2.

The undermentioned officer has permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 4th May, for examination in languages as follows:—Hindustani—Lower Standard—Part I.—Second-Lieutenant S. V. G. Burroughs, 2nd Worcestershire Regiment.

MR. R. H. B. DAWSON, Agent, Calcutta Branch, Bank of Madras, died on Thursday last, at Calicut, from kidney disease.

SHOCKING BOMB OUTRAGE.

Ladies as Victims.

TWO KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

A shocking outrage is reported from Mozufferpore, where a bomb was thrown at the carriage of Mrs. Kennedy on Thursday evening, which exploding, injured Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Kennedy and the syce. The two latter are dead, and the former lies in a precarious condition. The bomb was probably aimed at Mr. Kingsford.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

A correspondent wiring from Mozufferpore to the "Empire" early this morning, reports a shocking tragedy which occured there last night as a result of a bomb outrage, by which a European lady was seriously injured and her daughter killed.

At nine o'clock last night (runs the message) a tremendous explosion startled the town. On inquiry it was learnt that a bomb had been thrown at a carriage in which Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Mr. Kennedy, leader of the local bar, and Miss Kennedy were driving. Both ladies and servants were terribly injured by the explosion, which wrecked the vehicle, and Miss Kennedy and the syce have since succumbed. The condition of Mrs. Kennedy is stated to be precarious. When the bomb was thrown Mrs. Kennedy's carriage was just passing the gate of Mr. D. H. Kingsford's house, and it is strongly suspected that the bomb was intended for him. It will be remembered that Mr. Kingsford has only just arrived from Calcutta (where he had been acting as Chief Presidency Magistrate) to take over the duties of District Judge. The whole town is shocked at this dastardly and cowardly crime, and deep sympathy is everywhere expressed for Mr. Kennedy, who is very popular among all sections of the community.

Interviewed this afternoon, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, confirmed the tragic intelligence, but was reticent as to particulars. The perpetrators are believed to be well known. A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Mr. Pringle Kennedy, who has suffered this terrible and heart-rending bereavement, is the best known man in his profession in Tirhoot. He is about 55 years of age.

It is believed that the substance used in making up the bomb was picric acid, which was also the ingredient of the bombs used in the Chandernagore and Midnapore outrages. The deadly results of the explosion in this latest instance indicate that a detonator was employed, and point to the fact that the indigenous manufacturers of these infernal machines are becoming increasingly expert. It was quite easy for them to obtain picric acid, which can be bought in large quantities from chemists, and is imported extensively in connection with dyeing processes.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Regarding the Mozufferpore bomb outrage, it appears that the Mozufferpore Club is on a road which is frequented in one direction, where it leads to most of the European houses, while it is lonely and dark on the other, where it leads to the house occupied by Mr. Kingsford and to but few other residences. It was on this lonely section that the bomb appears to have been thrown, the perpetrators no doubt imagining that they were attacking the carriage of the late Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on his way home from the Club.

The reward in the Mozufferpore bomb outrage case is likely to be increased to Rs. 10,000.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lucas Volkart acts as Consul for Germany at Karachi, and Mr. Stephens as Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

Lieutenant Harris is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu.

Major O'Connor is posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gemlette, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been granted leave for two years and Captain Battye, I.M.S., for eighteen months.

Captain Franklin, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Meshed.

Mr. T. Simon acts as Consul for Germany at Madras, and Mr. Sidney Roberts is confirmed as Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel I. A. Bell to be Colonel on the Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice General H. Read.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma and of Captain Campbell, 12th Pioneers, of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as Cantonment Magistrates.

Colonel P. H. Benson, M.B., has been promoted Surgeon-General, vice Surgeon-General Browne, retired.

Lieutenant-General Hutchinson, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel Carthew Yorstaun, Poona Horse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, I.M.S., have been permitted to retire.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. R. Brown, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Batten, 33rd Punjabis, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

PRICES of food-grain show a downward tendency in the North-West Frontier Province, but remain stationary elsewhere, except in Burma, where a distinct rise is reported.

A FIRE broke out in Gasiarimundi, Lucknow, on the 29th ultimo, when three houses were gutted.

MAHBLESHWAR.

A correspondent, writing on April 29, says:—The Mahableshwar season may now be considered to have begun in real earnest. H. E. the Governor and party arrived on Sunday morning after an unusually protracted stay in Bombay.

Every one regrets the absence of Lady Clarke, and trusts that she may speedily recover at Home, and return to India where she has already made a reputation for herself as the sympathetic and popular wife of a gifted Governor.

The absence of Lady Clarke and of other ladies in high places will probably result in a quieter season than usual, and there will be fewer opportunities for Mr. Beaman's 'butterflies' to flaunt their fine feathers. I apologise for the mixed metaphor. The mere man will not altogether grumble and will be thankful to get a little respite from the arduous days of the Bombay and Poona seasons.

Mahableshwar was practically full early in April, and although there were no big functions everyone found plenty to do. The ladies and unattached men spent many hours in valiantly toiling round the station dropping cards into "Not at Home" boxes.

It seems rather a pity that the Simla custom of paying all calls by post has not been adopted here, as it is the exception to find any one at home and much time and trouble might be saved, the only sufferers being the local tongawallahs. However, in some ways calling has been made fairly simple, and the array of "Not at Home" boxes at the entrances to most of the bungalows and hotels saves the shy man the ordeal of driving up and asking for the memsahibs. The chief topic of conversation in the early part of April was the weather, which I am assured by the oldest inhabitants was quite abnormal. For many evenings a thick mist drove up from the valley below, and enveloped the whole of the hills in a 'demn'd moist, unpleasant' fog, and turned one's best dinner party 'Planters' into the wet, unwholesome article with which we are familar in the rains in Bombay. Fortunately about a week ago more favourable conditions set in and there is now a glorious blue sky and a cool, though sometimes violent breeze, and delightfully cool nights during which one is able to luxuriate once more beneath Whitney blankets or Swadeshi "rezais."

There are the usual complaints about the red dust and the minds of the memsahibs are perturbed by the problem of what to wear. The choice lies between frocks of attractive texture and hue, which are sure to be ruined, and skirts of red dust colour, which are far from becoming. The choice made forms an interesting clue to the character of the wearer.

The Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, is announced for May 6th and 7th, and a Polo Tournament for the 8th, 9th, and 11th. The Races have been fixed for May 13th and 14th and before long there will doubtless be many other events of importance to chronicle.

SERIOUS FIRE ON A COAL SHIP.

Vessel Beached.

A serious fire occurred on board the s.s. "Garscube" bound from Calcutta to Bombay with a cargo of coal consigned to the Bombay Company. The vessel arrived in Bombay harbour on the night of the 29th April with her cargo of coal in No. 2 and 4 holds on fire, the outbreak having been noticed on the 27th ultimo while the vessel was at sea. Immediately on her arrival in port she was anchored in deep water at a safe distance from the shipping in port, and the Port Trust launches "Rose," "Grappler" and "Folus" went quickly to her assistance. Her burning holds were flooded with water but as this had no effect in checking the fire, it was deemed advisable to beach the vessel and flood her holds up to the decks. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Port authorities and under the personal supervision of Captain J. R. Deane, the Harbour Master, the ship was beached at midnight on Tuesday on middle patch of Butcher Island Flat, and water poured into her holds till it reached the deck. This had the desired effect and yesterday morning the fire was almost completely out.

The "Garscube," which is commanded by Captain W. S. Storey, is a steel screw steamer, her tonnage being 3,542 tons gross, and 2,280 tons nett. She was built in 1906 by Messrs. A. McMillan and Son, Ltd., at Dunbarton, and belongs to Messrs. T. M. McCrindell and Co.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 29th April:—

Slight rain during week in parts Kanara and Dharwar. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in parts Sind, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Dharwar and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts Sind, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Dharwar, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Nasik, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Aggicultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 38 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 60 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 46 per cent., and Karnatak 35 to 65 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 18th instant: works—Panch Mahals 3,187, West Khandesh 110; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 421, West Khandesh 1,032, Nasik 753, Poona 151, Sholapur 319.

PIRATES AT CRANGANOOR.

Native Craft Seized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

The Cranganoor neighbourhood appears to have become infested with pirates, several cases of attacks on native craft being reported since the beginning of the year.

A few days ago a pattamar, from Bombay, was boarded by a canoe containing 8 Mahomedans, when the latter were worsted by the crew in a fight which ensued, and retired with several injured.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam propose to expend some Rs. 60,000 during the current official year on reclamation work in the Bakarganj Sunderbunds.

LATEST FROM HOME

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT.—The King, who was returning to London last evening, has arranged to leave on Monday with the Queen and Princess Victoria for Copenhagen. —The Queen and the Empress Marie, with Princess Victoria, went down to Sandringham on Saturday, returning to London on Tuesday.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in London on Monday evening from Paris.

Cabinet Reconstruction.—Mr. Asquith, who returned from Biarritz on Friday, has completed his Ministry. Mr. John Morley and Sir H. H. Fowler, while retaining their present offices, enter the House of Lords as Viscounts. Lord Tweedmouth becomes President of the Council; Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. W. Runciman, President of the Board of Education; and Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade. Lord Elgin, who retires from the Ministry, was offered a marquisate, but declined the honour. Lord Crewe will be leader of the House of Lords, though Lord Ripon remains in the Cabinet. Outside the Cabinet, Colonel Seely becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies; Lord Lucas, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War; Mr. F. D. Acland, Financial Secretary for War; Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India; Mr. E. Hobhouse, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty; Mr. C. F. Masterman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board; Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Lord Fitzmaurice and Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M. P., are to be sworn of the Privy Council. Mr. T. Lough, M.P., retires from the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Education, but becomes a Privy Councillor. Mr. E. Robertson, M.P., retires from the Parliamentary Secretaryship to the Admiralty. The Government intend to raise the 'status' and emoluments of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board.—Mr Churchill's re-election in Manchester is being keenly contested by Mr. Joynson-Hicks (U.), and a Socialist is also in the field. Mr. Runciman, too, has to fight for his seat.

Colliery Explosion.—Ten lives were lost by an explosion in a Somersetshire mine on the 9th.

Ecclesiastical.—The Primate last week opened the new house of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—"General" Booth's 79th birthday was celebrated on Friday by a great meeting in the Queen's hall.—It is proposed to organise Young Men's Christian Associations in parts of London on the plan usual in the Colonies and the United States.—Canon Weston succeeds Dr. Hine as Bishop of Zanzibar.

Education.—Lord Rayleigh has been unanimously elected Chancellor of Cambridge University.—The consultative committee of the National Society declares itself unable to accept the Bishop of St. Asaph's Bill, but would welcome a conference between representatives of Churchmen, Roman Catholics, and Nonconformists. The Bishop of Carlisle strongly commends the Bill, while admitting its imperfections.

Ireland.—We publish the narrative of a Galway landowner who has been rigorously boycotted during the last five months.

Labour.—A strike is threatened on the North-Eastern Railway.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has confirmed a judgment that a post-nuptial settlement executed by a trader in favour of his wife and children within two years of his bankruptcy, in consideration of the wifes refraining from taking divorce proceedings, was made "in favour of a purchaser and for valuable consideration."—Lord Fitzhardinge has obtained an injunction to restrain one Purcell from trespassing on certain lands in the channel of the Severn.—A number of compositors have been ordered by the High Court to pay £600 damages to their employers J. G. Hammond and Co., for breach of contract in leaving work without notice.—The Court has decided that the sealed document held by the Union Bank alleged to contain secret information about the production of diamonds must be given into the custody of the Court.—Mary Ann Robinson, for perjury in the Druce case, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

London.—The City Corporation has passed a resolution of sympathy with the retiring Prime Minister, and proposes permanently to commemorate the elevation of a scholar of the City of London School to the premiership.—A County Council Committee reports in favour of the re-erection of Crosby Hall in connexion with Morehouse, Chelsea. —A subway from Aldwych to the Victoria Embankment, opened last week, connects the tramways on the north and south sides of the Thames.—The applications for the new £2,750,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cent. London County Consolidated stock exceeded £110,000,000.

Mr. Balfour spoke last week at the annual dinner of the Press Gallery. Parliamentary reporting, he said was admirably done and he suspected that speakers owed more to the reporters than they were always prepared to admit.

Naval and Military.—Lord Grenfell has been appointed a Field Marshall and Inspector-General J. Porter, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.—The court-martial on the loss of the Tiger has found that her collision with the Berwick was due to the Tiger's having altered her course. Why this was done there was no evidence to show.

Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday. In the House of Lords the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Army Annual Act, and the House rose until May 5th for the Easter holidays. The House of Commons adjourned till April 27th, when the Licensing Bill will be the first business. Writs were issued for the Manchester and Dewsbury elections. Sir G. Parker called attention to the importation of American hops, as threatening seriously the hop industry of Kent.

Royal Geographical Society.—Dr. W. S. Bruce read a paper on Monday on the Exploration of Prince Charles Foreland, Spitzbergen.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman became weaker on the 10th, but his condition in the next few days showed no marked change.

Sport.—Ireland beat Wales in Saturday's Association football match at Aberdare.—Mr. Jay Gould beat Mr. Eustace Miles in the American tennis Championship.—Miss May Hezlet has won the Irish Ladies' Golf Championship; and Massy, the open champion, has been defeated by E. Ray.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, having threatened to resign, he was pressed to remain in office until the tariff was passed. Having obtained the requisite assurances from the Labour Party, he remains in office.—Our Sydney Correspondent states that the settlement of the shipping strike is a victory for the moderates on both sides. —At an Imperial Federation Meeting on Tuesday Sir John Quick outlined a scheme for a Grand Assembly of the Empire, to be convened every five years. The proposals was adversely criticized by Sir J. Forrest.

Canada.—Two Anglo-American treaties signed at Washington on Saturday, concerning the relations of Canada and the United States, embody the agreement with regard to inland fisheries and provide for the settlement of boundary difficulties.—The inflow of immigrants from the United States exceeds all the expectations of the railway officials.—The woolen manufacturers say their industry is in a deplorable condition owing to the preference, as British manufacturers are dumping their products in Canada at less than home prices.

Cyprus.—The dispute between the followers of two bishops, candidates for the Archbishopric, has led to the proclamation of martial-law.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Constabulary is to be reduced after June from 1,200 to 800 men.—The Het Volk Congress last week elected General Botha Chairman of the head committee by 134 votes, against two for Mr. Wolmarans and one for General Delarey.—In Cape Colony, the Government's Tariff Commission recommends a moderate increase of duties for protection.—A deputation has drawn the Attorney-General's attention to the flood of indecent post-cards and other publications lately poured into the Colony.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to legislate for the suppression of Anarchism, and has also strongly urged an increased rate of warship construction.—The Republican Leaders in Congress are trying to effect an adjournment on May 9th.—Among other topics dealt with in our Correspondent's weekly review are the ownership of railway securities and the evil of personal gossip in the Press.

A Great Fire on Sunday in Chelsea a suburb of Boston, destroyed many churches and other public buildings. The loss is estimated at over a million sterling. Seven persons lost their lives, and 10,000 are homeless.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Count Potocki, Governor of Galicia, was assassinated on Sunday while receiving a deputation at Lemberg. The crime appears to be the outcome of a racial feud between Poles and Ruthenes.

China.—By floods at Han-kau 2,000 persons have been drowned and 700 junks sunk or wrecked.—The Imperial rescript granting official rank to the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been cancelled.

France.—At the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on Saturday the Minister of Commerce spoke of the importance of the "entente cordiale."—Three alleged Anarchists, having dynamite in their possession, have been arrested just outside Paris.—A bomb explosion is reported from Turcoing.—Sausages seized in the neighbourhood of Paris have been found to contain only vague traces of pork, with a mixture of starch, tendons, and scrapings unsuitable for human food, and with nutritive value.

Germany.—The Emperor and Empress, with two of their children, are staying at the Achilleion, in Corfu.—The Imperial Chancellor has been visiting Rome.—Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, says that the tasks still confronting the "bloc" are financial reform, colonial development, and naval expansion.—The subscription for the new loans amounts, it is said, to about 45 millions sterling, £32,500,000 being required.

Greece.—The proposed invitation to Vice-Admiral Fournier to reorganize the fleet has provoked stormy debates.

Russia.—The Duma has passed the first reading of a Government Bill granting £600,000 annually for universal elementary education.

Spain.—Three of the Barcelona anarchists have been sentenced to death and four to terms of imprisonment.

Obituary.—Count Tornielli, Italian Ambassador in France; Dr. A. Levysohn, of the "Berliner Tageblatt" Colonel A. W. Bird; the Hon. Hugh Boscawen; Mr. Willie Edouin; Mr. C. M. Detmold.—"Times."

£3,000 EASTER EGG.

Growing Practice of Making Costly Gifts.

London, April 17.

The demand for Easter presents this year, according to the West End traders, broke all records.

The practice of giving presents at Easter, which has grown to such extravagant proportions in Paris, is yearly assuming larger and larger proportions in England, where the gifts this year most frequently consisted of articles of silver. Among the most interesting of these was a silver cream jug, in the form of a spring chicken, and an Easter pin-cushion also designed in the shape of a chicken the base being of silver and the cushion part of yellow velvet. A set of dainty afternoon tea-spoons, with Lent lilies for handles, was another pretty novelty.

A particularly attractive present shown in the jewellers' shops was a silver egg cup with what appeared to be an oadinary farmyard egg in the cup. By touching a little spring, however, the egg, which was only a case cleverly enamelled in cream, opened, showing a little cream velvet bed on which reposed some article of jewellery—a pair of diamond ear-rings, a ring, a pendant, or a broach. Another of the novelties of the season was the Easter pendant. It was egg-shaped and consisted of a single stone—a fine opal perhaps, a pearl, or a chrysoprase.

There was scarcely a shop in Regent street that had not come under the spell of the Easter egg. The eggs ranged in price from a penny to £3,000 the price of a beautiful black pearl pendant set with diamonds.

The pavement merchants did a large trade in rubber eggs, which, on being pressed, gave forth a downy yellow chicken. Confectioners' windows, too, have been full of chocolate eggs, weighing from 1oz. to 20lb. For the children, too, there were eggs containing every imaginable toy, including a doll's complete trousseau and a whale company of soldiers.

The perfume egg was a speciality of a well-known firm of scent manufacturers. Encased in satin and painted by hand, it was really a bag in the shape of an egg, and on pulling a ribbon a bottle of perfume revealed itself.

Even the florists turned their attention to the Easter egg this year, and an enormous egg, made of the palest pink stocks, garlanded with lilies of the valley and Malmaisons and suspended by pink satin ribbons, was one of the floral eggs exhibited in Regent-street.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 14, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his Majesty's Government has now received the views of the Amoer of Afghanistan with regard the Anglo-Russian Convention of August 1907; and whether he has signified his assent to the Afghan clauses of that treaty.

Mr. Morley: The answer is in the negative.

MINNA HOEGEL, the artist, who is well-known for his skill in restoring old pictures, has found that a painting recently sent him is none other than Van Dyck's portrait of Charles the First of England, which was believed to have been burnt. Sir Peter Lely's copy of this portrait, the only one in existence, is in the Dresden Museum.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NORTH SEA AND BALTIC AGREEMENTS.

Berlin, April 15th ("Times").—According to Prince Bulow's South German organ, the "Reichscorrespondenz," the terms of the proposed agreements with regard to the Baltic and the North Sea have been practically settled, and it is hoped that the signature of the two conventions will take place before the end of this month. The Baltic agreement is to be signed in St. Petersburg, while the North Sea Agreement will probably be signed in Berlin. According to this account, the signatories of the Baltic Agreement will be Russia, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, and the North Sea Agreement will be signed by England, France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

MACEDONIA.

Cologne, April 10th ("Reuter").—A Berlin telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" states that the German Government has informed the Russian Government that it concurs in principle in the Russian proposals for the reform of the administration in Macedonia.

Vienna, April 10th ("Times").—The Fremdenblatt " the chief organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, comments upon M. Isvolsky's Sir Edward Grey's despatches in a tone more friendly and with greater equanimity than it has displayed of late. It welcomes as a favourable sign both the British assent to four of the Russian suggestions and the promptness of Sir Edward Grey in answering M Isvolsky. "We are," it writes, "in the presence of a new and more moderate British programme of reform, which will facilitate the negotiations pending between the Powers." The non-instance upon the appointment of a Governor-General it calls "a valuable concession, not only because the agreement of the Powers upon a feasible programme is thereby brought nearer, but because this English renunciation renders heavily incumbent upon the Porte the duty of a wisely conciliatory attitude towards the Powers." In regard to the financial question, the "Fremdenblatt" makes the somewhat tardy discovery that Sir Edward Grey's object in wishing to decrease the number of Turkish troops in Macedonia "is not political, but administrative —namely, to set in order the Macedonian Budget as a necessary condition of the maintenance of the reforms. . . . which are to be a first mortgage, and Turkish military requirements only a second mortgage, upon Macedonian revenues."

A Berlin telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" states that the German Government has notified its concurrence in principle with the Russian reform proposals.

Constantinople, April 11th ("Reuter").—The tenacity with which Great Britain is insisting on more effective reform in Macedonia is the subject of much comment here. Sir Edward Grey's fresh proposals contained in his despatch of the 4th inst. have produced a strong impression in Turkish official circles, although much scepticism prevails as to their meeting with the approval of all the Powers. Consequently hardly any uneasiness is noticeable. Turkey will certainly offer the most strenuous opposition to anything approaching the attributes with which it is proposed to invest the Inspector-General Hilmi Pasha. Sir E. Grey's reference to the 3 per cent. customs increase and the hint at the withdrawal of Great Britain's consent to the continuance of the increase if the deficit in the Macedonian Budget is not made up has been very unfavourably received, as it is felt that Great Britain is introducing fresh conditions notwithstanding previous agreements.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Sofia on April 14th— Meetings continue to be held throughout Bulgaria for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Sir Edward Grey, and numerous telegrams in this sense have been addressed either to the Foreign Office or to the British Agency here. It is apparent that the tardiness of these demonstrations is due to the circumstance that the full text of the British proposals was not generally circulated in this country till recently.

MOROCCO.

Paris, April 12th ("Reuter").—General d'Amade telegraphs that he is proceeding actively with the establishment of a force for the Mzama District. There has been no further fighting, in spite of the presence of large numbers of Moorish cavalry in the vicinity of the French troops. Many of the inhabitants of Settat have returned there, and the market is about to be re-opened. The natives, the general concludes, are becoming more and more appreciative of the sincere generosity and sense of justice display by France.

Paris, April 12th—A Member of General Lyautey's "immediate surrounding" has informed a representative of the "Matin" that General Lyautey believes General d'Amade will confine himself for the moment to the occupation of two posts which he has just established in the territory of the Madakras and at Settat. It is in that region that the most turbulent tribes are met with. General Lyautey considers that until General d'Amade is absolutely certain of the tranquillity and submission of the tribes around him he must not trouble himself about Mulai Hafid and his mehallahs, contenting himself with repelling their attacks and inflicting upon them as heavy losses as possible should they take the offensive as they did on Wednesday last. Before all, General Lyautey considers that that region must be held and nothing further undertaken before it is certain that no hotbed of insurrection is left behind.

MORE RANSOMS FOR [illegible].

Tangier, April 14 ("Times").—The British Consulate here gives notice to all British subjects, whether residents or visitors, that his Majesty's Government will refuse henceforth to advance money as ransom in the event of their being captured by brigands either in or outside the town. This decision has been received with great indignation by the British colony.

Paris, Wednesday ('Reuter').—A telegram from Madrid to the "Eclair" states that arrangements have already been made for the transfer of the men and guns of the old Mar Chica Mahallah from Melilla to Rabat. The removal will probably be carried out by the Spanish Battleship "Numancia."

The Sultan's troops at Mar Chica, on the Mediterranean, posted there to do battle with the Pretender, who has been troubling the north-east corner of Morocco for the last few years, were so hopelessly neglected both in the matter of ammunition and food by their master that the Spaniards took pity on them and admitted them into Melilla.

The Pretender being now a negligible quantity, the renovated troops are being sent to the Sultan's headquarters on the Atlantic, possibly with a view to a march on Fez, which has recently swung round, and now seems ready to return to its allegiance to the Sultan should he appear in force in his old capital.

RUSSIA.

The Amur Railway.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs from St. Petersburg on April 13th.—The debate on the Amur Railway was continued in the Duma to-day.

M. Rodicheff declared that the construction of the railway was justified neither by economical nor by strategical considerations. It would not serve to defend the maritime region against Japan, and in the event of China proving hostile, would be useless as a means of defending the Amur region. The chief obligation of Russia from the strategical standpoint was to prevent the Manchurian Railway from slipping out of its hands.

M. Stolypin the Premier, replied to the opponents of the scheme in a speech that was delivered with much less than his usual vigour. He went over the ground already traversed many times by the supporters of the scheme. He declared that parts of the Amur region were already explored and that the remainder would be explored as soon as possible. He evoked cheers from the Right by the announcement that only Russian labour would be employed in the construction of the line.

M. Markoff, a Deputy of the Right, did much to explain the attitude of his Party to the scheme by his declaration that the new opportunities of colonisation afforded by the scheme would diminish the danger of compulsory expropriation in Russia.

The "Temps" (April 14th) criticises unfavourably the Russian Government's Amur Railway scheme, which it thinks disproportionately costly in comparison with the economic or strategic results likely to be attained by its construction. A great part of the regions which it is designed to tap is unsuited to colonisation, and its value as a military line depends on the immediate construction of a double line on the existing Trans-Siberian Railway. If the Russian Government is determined to spend money on Asiatic railroads this double line should have the first claim on its attention; but the "Temps" considers that the Imperial Treasury might occupy itself to greater advantage with the economic needs of European Russia which are vastly more pressing than the development of Siberia. It adds: "All this reawakening of the Asiatic policy seems at least premature. It is scarcely in harmony with the general policy of M. Isvolski. It put us in mind of the prudent advice given in the Council of the Empire the other day by Court Witte in the light of his own mistakes: 'We must live according to our means.'"

April 15.—Last night the Duma voted the credit for the Amur Railway by 213 votes to 101. The majority in the Duma is evidently of the opinion of the Defence Committee, that the Government may be trusted even if it furnishes neither irrefutable facts nor convincing arguments in support of its scheme. It is stated that M. Stolypin, the Premier, and M. Kokovtseff, the Finance Minister, were originally opposed to the scheme.

Reuter's correspondent states (15th) that the new line will not run from Nertchinsk, as originally intended by the Government, but via Kuenga.

Mahomedan Women's Appeal for Freedom. –St. Petersburg, April 11 ("Reuter").—A committee of Mahomedan women at Orenburg has sent following address to the Mussulman Deputies in the Duma :—

'Although our holy religion made us free, we are oppressed by our ignorant despots of husbands and, like slaves, we are compelled to submit to their caprices. The Chariat prescribed that women have the right to study, to travel, to pray in the Mosques, to make pilgrimages to Mecca, to engage in all branches of trade, to sign bills of exchange, and to be sisters of charity. Mussulman women exercise this right in Arabia and other countries, where they have founded various societies, built Mosques, and organised charitable institutions. Many have written books, and among them are several famous authors and poets. Our Prophet's wife accompanied him to the wars, and studied science and foreign writers. Now, our husbands prevent us even from studying our own religion. We are not allowed to read religious books. Our Iman savants (Mullahs), who are proud of their designation, are conniving with 'Black Hundred' journalists against our emancipation. They wish us to remain for ever in ignorance. Our husbands deprive us of liberty, and keep us confined within four walls. They take unto themselves woman who please them, and have many wives. As for us, we are condemned to live in a state of continual oppression, and in the majority of cases to die a premature death from pulmonary or other causes. The Chariat gives us many rights, and husbands may not look upon strange women with eyes of covetousness. Yet the majority of them lead a dissolute life and amuse themselves in restaurants, hotels and other places of entertainment. They spend long hours with creatures who shame the name and dignity of woman, and instal them in lavish apartments.

"Glory be to Allah! For some time since we Mussulman women have received enlightened education, and we now understand our holy Chariat, which deprived woman of none of her rights. We realise that we, although Mussulman women, are also human beings.

"Mussulman Deputies, it is your duty to demand all rights for Mussulman women. You must obtain laws which will safeguard us from the arbitrariness of our husband-despots, from oppression and martyrdom. Yes, martyrdom! We are the mothers of the people, the companions of men; the education and progress of the people lie in our hands. If men do not change their attitude towards us, let them know that the day will come when they, too, will be slaves, and then the whole Mussulman race will perish."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

It is stated in a semi-official quarter in Vienna that the news of a mass visit of German Federal Princes under the leadership of the German Emperor to congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph on his diamond jubilee "seems to be confirmed, but no official intimation on the subject has yet been received." The suggestion, it appears, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on April 10, was put forward some time ago by the German Emperor, who wished by a solemn manifestation to express the intimate and cordial relationship of alliance existing between the German Empire and Austria-Hungary. The "Neue Freie Presse" celebrates the proposed visit in a flamboyant article of amazing tactlessness. In political circles doubt it felt whether such a manifestation as that suggested will really take place. While no disposition is shown in any quarter even to discuss the decision which the Emperor Francis Joseph may take, the question is raised whether the German Federal Princes will be willing to appear in Vienna as members of the German Emperor's suite.

In a later communication the same correspondent says:—The irrepressible ruler of United Germany has carried his point. Prince Montenuovo, the second Court Chamberlain, has received from the Ministry of the Royal Household and for Foreign Affairs instructions to prepare lodgings for an unknown number of reigning German princes on May 6 and 7. The Emperor William, fresh from Corfu, will arrive to lead the van; the President of the Senate of the Free City of Hamburg, representing also Lubeck and Bremen, will bring up the rear. The Prince Regent of Bavaria will stand at the right hand of the German Emperor, who will be further supported by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Oldenburg, the Dukes of Anhalt and of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princes of Reuss (younger line) Schaumburg, Lippe, and Lippe Detmold. Several other reigning princes are also expected. Private Austrian comment is not loud, but deep. It is recognised that the Emperor Francis Joseph could not well do otherwise than allow his wishes to be ignored, since persistent maintenance of his original standpoint might have been susceptible of invidious interpretation.

GERMANY.

The yacht "Hohenzollern," with the German Emperor and Empress and two of their children on board, arrived at Corfu on April 10. They were visited on board the yacht by the Greek royal family, and afterwards landed and proceeded in motor-cars to the Achilleion.

Writing on April 15, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says :—Considerable surprise is expressed at the fact that no announcement has been made during the course of the day with regard to the amount which has been subscribed towards the new German and Prussian loans of 32,500,000*l*. In view of the silence which is maintained in official quarters, the Bourse to-day was disposed to accept a circumstantial report to the effect that only some 35,500,000*l*. had been subscribed, and that 5,000,000*l*. worth of the new loan was being held back. According to this account, therefore, it would seem that the bank group in charge of the loan only regards subscriptions to the amount of 27,500,000*l*. as "serious." It is further stated that the 5,000,000*l*. which is being reserved will be taken up by a section of the bank group, and is to be held over until a more favourable opportunity for issuing this remainder presents itself. On the other hand, independent but equally unofficial estimates of the result place the amount of the subscriptions as high as 45,000,000*l*. But even those who favour this estimate are inclined to believe that a certain portion of the loan has had to be held over. It is calculated that the profit to the bank group out of the transaction will amount to 65 per cent. Both in financial circles and in the Press it is admitted that if it is true that a portion of the loan has been withheld the result of the subscription cannot be described as an unqualified success. There is a general feeling that the money market has become exhausted by the almost uninterrupted demands which have of late been made upon its resources. The only satisfactory feature with regard to the new issue which financial critics have been able to discover is the circumstance that the German market has more or less succeeded in absorbing the loan without material assistance from abroad; but it is not without feelings of envy that German observers have noted the ease with which the recent London County Council loan was placed. At the same time it must be remembered that the German Bank rate of 51/2 per cent. represents a serious handicap for the German money market. The moral which is drawn from the result of the subscription for the new German and Prussian loans is that an early reform of the Imperial finances is an urgent necessity. The magnitude of this task may be gauged from the fact that provisional estimates of amount of the revenue which will have to be provided by fresh taxation range from 15,000,000*l*. to 20,000,000*l*.

At a meeting of representatives of the provincial branches of the German Navy League, held on Sunday, April 12, in Berlin, General Keim and other members of the old board of control gave an assurance that they would not seek re-election at the general meeting of the league, which will be held at Danzig on June 14.

Speaking at Cassel on Sunday, Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, eulogised Prince Bulow's achievements as the "educator" of German public opinion, and said that the tasks which still confronted the 'bloc' were the reform of the Imperial finances, the development of the colonies, and the expansion of the Navy.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on April 10 until May 19 after passing the Amnesty Bill and the Church Property Bill in the form in which they had been sent down by the Senate.

The abolition of the censorship of the stage in France has produced its logical result. Licence of language has invaded the theatre until the public itself has begun to protest. A few weeks ago a lady well known in society and letters wrote to a leading Paris newspaper proposing to her sex to boycott those playhouses and 'cafes chantants' where indecency is rampant. And again this morning (says the correspondent of the "Times" on April 15) the Academician M. Etienne Lamy publishes in the "Echo de Paris" a strong article entitled "Assez" against the public immorality promoters are pandering to a lower Empire taste. The situation he describes with eloquence, and anyone who has observed the evolution of Montmartre during the last six months can corroborate every word of his diatribe against those whom he calls "les exploiteurs des curiosites malsaines." At all events, the Paris police have undertaken to purge the stables of so much indecency. They are now prosecuting the managers of theatres and music-halls where nude women are to be seen (as well as the women themselves). It is a noteworthy fact that nothing was done until the public raised objections an interesting confirmation, by the way, of the opinion already give in the "Times" on the authority of M. Jules Claretie, that "the public is entirely capable of exercising its own censorship." M. Hervieu remarked wittily when the censorship was abolished. "The caged animal does not always issue forth just at the moment the doors are opened." The beast is now well out in the open, but the police are on its track, bent on caging it.

SLEEPING ENGINE DRIVERS.

Device to Ensure Vigilance.

London, April 17.

Everywhere railway men of all ranks are discussing the report of Colonel Yorke, the Board of Trade Inspector, on the Shrewsbury railway disaster. Colonel Yorke's view that Martin, the driver, having been at work four nights out of six was tired, and had momentarily dropped asleep as he approached Shrewsbury, is freely criticised.

A great Western employe, driver of one of the fastest trains on the system, said to-day, "I do not believe that the accident was due to Martin falling asleep I have read all that has appeared about it, and I think that there was failure of the brakes. I know the run taken by the train very well, and I swear that even if I had nodded off for a moment after coming over the top of the brow, I could have stopped the train if my brakes had been working right. Martin had six hundred yards to stop in, and with proper brake power he ought to have done it.

"One point which came out at the inquest, I think, seems to have been forgotten by Colonel Yorke, but it means a great deal to practical men. There were sand marks for a long distance on the rails, showing that he had tried to stop, and his gear was backed and the regulator shut."

As a matter of fact this statement is not borne out by the evidence at the inquest, at which Mr. Scottmain said that it would not appear that sand had been applied to any great extent.

SAND NOT APPLIED.

Asked whether he knew of any tendency to sleep on a night shift when on express engines, the driver said, "No; though I agree with Colonel Yorke that there is a time in the night when a man feels less alert. But it is only for a little; there is so much to watch—signals, gauges, watertrough, and so on. The driver and fireman are both kept very much awake."

It would welcome, he added, any device that would lighten the strain on the driver in rain, snow, or fog, when the signals are difficult to see.

Another veteran driver, with forty years' service, declared emphatically that sleep on the locomotive of an express was a practical impossiblity. All express drivers are so nervous while in charge of a train that they could not even doze if they wished.

On the Great Western Railway experiments which are stated to have been most successful are being carried out on the Henley branch, with a device which blows a whistle close to where the driver stands by the regulator handle.

The principle is simple, and there are no complicated parts to get out of order. Between the rails is laid a baulk of timber 60ft. long. A strip of iron is run down the length of the wood, and is raised to a certain height by the lever from the signal cabin. When the signal is set at danger the metal strip is also charged with electricity. By the same motion a metal shoe on the engine comes in contact with the strip of metal when the signal is at danger, and the mechanism actuated by the completion of the electric current blows a whistle in the engine cab, thus warning the driver, though no signals or lights are visible.

MR. MORLEY AND THE MONTROSE BURGHS.

Mr. Morley has addressed the following letter to Mr. Francis Webster, of Arbroath in resignation of his seat for Montrose Burghs :—

"India Office, April 11, 1908.

"My Dear Webster,—With sincere regret I have to ask you to lay before my constituents the circumstance that I have found it hard to do justice at once to the duties of my present office and to my duties as their parliamentary representative.

"It is possible, I dare say, that I might draw still further on their almost boundless indulgence, but a position of that kind is irksome, demoralising, and politically wrong. I am therefore called upon to make a choice between the two alternatives of withdrawal from the high responsibilities of the India Office and withdrawal from the House of Commons. That is the state of my case.

"The Prime Minister and other colleagues in the Cabinet express strong desire that I should retain my present official post among them. You will agree, I believe, that this is a desire which it is not easy for me, without some sacrifice of loyalty and credit, to resist. By favour of the Crown, I am invited to take a seat in the other House of Parliament, so with unaffected reluctance I beg leave to resign in to the hands of my constituents the honourable trust confided to me a dozen years ago.

"We have had more than one moment of sharp trial and perplexity, but their friendsip for me has been staunch and infinitely considerate, their support most gallant and unswerving. For all this my gratitude is deep, and it will be constant. In the rather painful hour of severance it is some pleasure to me to recall how I once made bold to associate the Montrose Burghs with a book of mine that from the splendour of its subject may find readers long after the personalty of its writer has vanished. Be this as it may, earnestly do I wish well to your Burghs, to their prosperity, and to their fidelity in good causes. If I can ever serve them they may be sure that I will.—Believe me always, my dear Webster, yours most sincerely,

"JOHN MORLEY.

"To Francis Webster, Esq., Arbroath."

Delegates from the Liberal associations in the five burghs forming the Montrose group met on 18th April at Arbroath for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Morley to the peerage. It has been decided to invite Mr. Robert Harcourt to address the delegates the same day. His name has been favourably received in the constituency.

We believe, says the "Daily Chronicle" of 16th April that Mr. Robert Vernon Harcourt is likely to find favour with the Liberal associations in the Montrose Burghs as the successor of Mr. John Morley. No local candidate or well-known Scotsman has yet been mentioned as a strong competitor, and such a well-informed politician and good fighter as Mr. Harcourt will appeal to the Montrose Radicals. His record and the historic Radical name he bears will overcome the objection, if it be raised, that he is not a Scotsman. A strange paragraph about the probability of Mr. Harcourt's selection appeared in the London letter of yesterday's "Scotsman" to this effect:—"Considerable surprise—not to give the feeling a stronger name—has been caused in Scottish Radical circles to-day by the announcement that the Montrose Burghs have been allotted by the Ministerial Whips to Mr. Robert Harcourt. Radical antipathy to hereditary legislators is evidently quite consistent with the selection of an elegant young gentleman whose only claim is that he is his father's son. Members here who know Mr. Harcourt and know the Montrose Burghs have some difficulty in regarding the prospective wooing with equanimity. The process will at least be entertaining. However, Unionists have no reason to regret the selection. Scottish Ministerialists would have preferred the selection of a candidate who would have conciliated the Labour Party, or who, at any rate, would not have driven so many of the industrial electors to support the Labour nominee who is certain to be brought forward." "Scottish Radical circles" are not likely to inspire the representative of an extreme Tory partisan paper like the "Scotsman." The statements are obviously imaginary, and are published with the malicious object of depreciating a probable candidate. There is no question of a Labour candidate at present, and if Mr. Harcourt was not a strong candidate this bitter Tory partisan organ would not show so much animus against him. When readers of the "Scotsman" and other Scottish Tory papers see references to what "Scottish Ministerialists" think or desire they may be sure that the statement represents what the correspondent would like them to think who obligingly says it for them.

MR. L. HARCOURT'S CRITICS.

The twenty-eighth annual conference of the Social Democratic Party was opened at the Coal Exchange Hall, Manchester, on April 17. The discussions at times were heated, and the chairman was offered plenty of advice as to the conduct of the business.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, of Rawtenstall, in moving a vote of censure on the executive for withdrawing Mr. J. F. Green, the party's nominee in the Rossendale Division, read from a letter sent from headquarters that "It is almost hopeless to expect that Green will make any considerable impression on the Rossendale Division. Harcourt seems to be one of the very few members of the Government who has increased his prestige since the General Election—(hisses)—and his hold is now stronger than it was in 1896." ("Humbug!")

One delegate said they were a democratic organisation run by an autocratic executive.

Mr. Sutcliffe said that in Rossendale they had as an opponent one of the biggest aristocrats and tyrants in Parliament, and they had a splendid chance of success. (Hear, hear.) He withdrew the vote of censure, limiting his resolution to a charge of an error of judgment.

Mr. Jones, of West Ham, moved an amendment expressing confidence in the executive and this was carried by 57 votes to 40.

PROPOSED UNION OF BANKS.

To Equal the Bank of England.

New York, April 18.

The proposed banking amalgamation by the purchase of the Bank of Commerce by the City Bank absorbs interest in financial circles.

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, the largest individual share holder in the Bank of Commerce, is believed to have negotiated the amalgamation.

Mr. Vandeer will be the vice-chairman of the City Bank, but in conference with Mr. Stillman, who has long wished to make the City Bank equal to the Bank of England.

A long step toward this would be the union of the two banks with a capital of ten million pounds and aggregate deposits of 66 millions.

Mr. Morgan has large interests in both banks.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

A Wonderful Show.

A Press representative who has visited the grounds of the above Exhibition thus describes the progress of the show :—

The chief entrance, in the Uxbridge Road, is not yet completed, but by entering from Wood Lane it is possible to visit all the buildings.

The first court, which is called the Court of Honour, is flanked by two long buildings beautiful in their dignified simplicity. The one on the right is devoted to various French industries; that on the left to British textiles and chemical industries. In the centre, and extending the entire length of the court, is a lake, crossed mid-way by a bridge, and with pavilions projecting out at intervals. At the end opposite to the entrance stands one of the chief glories of the exhibition—the Congress Hall, in which are to be held international congress. It is built somewhat in the Oriental style, with domes and cupolas, and from the hall down to the lake extends a wide range of crystal steps, which is to form a glittering cascade of running water. The scene by daylight will be splendid enough, while at night it is to be enhanced by various lights shining through the water. At the back of the Textile Hall is the building devoted to British education. Here demonstrations of classes from schools in all parts of Great Britain are to be given, and the gardens about are to be used for teaching nature study. Beyond the Congress Hall lies another court, enclosed by wide lagoons and dotted with fountains. The court is square, and in each corner stands hall. It is the Court of Arts, and on either side stand buildings to house paintings, sculptures, engravings, drawings, and etchings. To the right of this court lie the Stadium and the Sports Club.

The Olympic Games are to take place in this Stadium, which is now ready for the contests. A stand, capable of holding 150,000 people, surrounds the oval-shaped ground, round which run two tracks. That nearest the stands is the cycle track, with two and three-quarter laps to the mile. The inner ring is the cinder path for foot racing. It is exactly a third of a mile in circumference, and extending alongside this is a swimming lake, 240 feet long. Beyond the Court of Arts are the gardens, and to the left stands the Court of Progress, surrounded on three sides by the immense Palace of Machinery, in which exhibitors had commenced to prepare their stands.

A broad avenue runs further on into the exhibition grounds. It is bordered by trees and green turf, and is called "The Avenue of the Colonies," although the workmen have nicknamed it "Flip-flap Avenue," because of the proximity of that quaint engine of amusement. The first building that attracts the eye is the Canadian Pavilion, covering 120,000 square feet, and costing over 60,000l. Here will be seen a complete representation of the Dominion's natural resources, as well as the arts and manufactures. Opposite stands a smaller building devoted to New Zealand. Wool is to find a prominent place among the exhibits of this Colony, while her great oversea trade in perishable food products is to be represented by means of refrigerating plant, displaying mutton, lamb, butter, cheese, and other produce. Deer heads, Monster trout, and other sporting trophies are to be shown there, and a touch of Maoriland is to be added by a display of native handicrafts.

The ustralian building is one of the finest in the exhibition. On entering at the principal gateway the visitor finds himself in a central hall, whose chief feature is an Australian garden. Here, too, are shown the numerous minerals of the Commonwealth. Various courts devoted to the individual States lead off from the hall. The New South Wales court has a rockery, with a miniature waterfall, a series of rooms constructed of woods from the native forests, and an opal cutting section. In the Queensland court will be found a block of beautifully veined marble, weighing two and a half tons; and Victoria sends timber, grain, wool, dried fruits, gold, tweeds, leather, and frozen meat. South Australia will maintain her title of the "Farinaceous Colony"; and Western Australia is to show her mineral wealth in gold quartz, and also what her pearl fisheries can produce. Tasmania will also have a court to herself.

Next to the New Zealand building is that devoted to the Crown Colonies, including Ceylon, Gambia, Southern Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Mauritius, and the Fiji Islands.

WONDERS OF INDIA.

At the far end of the exhibition grounds stretches the Grand Crescent, and in the very centre rises a magnificent white building, with minarets and pinnacles glittering above its white walls. This is the Indian Pavilion, and one which every visitor doubtless make a point of visiting. In the main hall of the building is to stand a carved wood show case, which is a splendid example of the combined skill of native carvers from all parts of India. It is made out of every kind of indigenous wood, and the delicacy of its lace-like tracery is marvellous. There will be silks from Cashmere, sandal-wood carvings from Mysore, pottery from Jaipore, muslins from Gwalior, art objects from Bikanir, curios from Hyderabad, Amritsar will send rugs, and from the Punjab looms will come choice carpets. A Bengal village and a tea garden are to be included also; while across the way there already stands a cluster of Oriental houses, forming a little Ceylon village. In a few weeks the bazars will be full of life, brown skinned artisans working at their native trades, Nautch girls dancing, and jugglers performing their mysteries. In the background a pagoda towers over the village.

On the opposite side of the Grand Avenue of the Colonies, which bends round the crescent, stands a pretty little Irish village. Here are to come "modest eyed colleens"—so it is whispered. Here already stands the actual cottage were President McKinley lived, transported bodily to Shepherd's Bush. A small charge is to be made for admission to the Irish village, the proceeds being devoted to the suppression of consumption in Ireland.

A word about the gardens. Never before has there been such a display of fruit and flowers in this country. The espalier and other trained fruit trees are already planted, and by the time the Exhibition opens will be gorgeous in their sweet-smelling blossoms. Thousands of roses—dwarfs, standards, and climbers—are already sending out their young leaves, and landscape gardeners are working to get the beds into order. The Exhibition will be opened by the King early in May, and will be open until October.

Apropos of the 1st April an amusing story is told in a French contemporary about Romieu, a French writer who was fond of a practical joke. Romieu was passing along a street in the Latin Quarter of Paris one April Fools' Day when he noticed a toy-shop bearing the sign "The Two Monkeys." Entering with an air of importance, he asked to see the proprietor. When the latter appeared, Romieu, after looking him carefully up and down, said :—"Excuse me, it must be your partner I wish to see." "But I have no partner; I am the sole proprietor," replied the shopkeeper. "You have no partner," exclaimed Romieu reproachfully; "then what do you mean, Sir, by putting outside your shop 'The Two Monkeys?'" Romieu did not wait for a reply.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Return of Mr. Asquith.

The Prime Minister travelled from Paris to London on April 12. At Dover he was met by a deputation from the Dover Liberal Association, and made a brief speech in reply to an address of welcome. In taking up the task which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had laid down, Mr. Asquith said, his best hope was that he might be able to fill it with some measure of the courage and devotion to duty which Sir Henry in his long career so conspicuously and fruitfully showed. After his arrival in London Mr. Asquith called at 10 Downing Street to make an inquiry as to the condition of the ex-Premier. Afterwards he proceeded to his home in Cavendish Square.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MINISTRY.

The Ministry, as reconstructed, is as follows :—

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury......	Mr Asquith
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Loreburn
Lord President of the Council	Lord Tweedmouth
Lord Privy Seal	Marquess of Ripon
Secretaries of State—	
Home Affairs	Mr Gladstone
Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey
Colonies	Earl of Crewe
War	Mr Haldane
India	Mr John Morley (a Peer)
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Lloyd-George
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster..................	Sir Henry Fowler (a Peer)
First Lord of the Admiralty	Mr Reginald McKenna
Secretary for Scotland	Mr John Sinclair
President of the Board of Trade	Mr Winston S Churchill
President of the Local Government Board	Mr John Burns
President of the Board of Agriculture	Earl Carrington.
President of the Board of Education	Mr. Walter Runciman.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland......	Mr. Augustine Birrell
Postmaster-General	Mr Sydney Buxton
First Commissioner of Works	Mr L V Harcourt

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty.	Mr George Lambert
Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty............	Dr Macnamara
Under Secretary for War...	Lord Lucas
Financial Secretary to the War Office	Mr F D Acland
Under Secretary for Home Affairs	Mr Herbert Samuel
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Lord Fitzmaurice.
Under Secretary for the Colonies	Col Seely
Under Secretary for India...	Mr T R Buchanan
Secretary to the Board of Trade	Mr H E Kearley
Secretary to the Local Government Board.........	Mr C F G Masterman
Secretary to the Board of Education	Mr McKinnon Wood
Treasury—	
Junior Lords	Mr J A Pease, Mr J H Lewis, Capt Cecil William Norton, Mr J H Whitley
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Mr C E Hobhouse
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	Mr George Whiteley
Paymaster-General	Mr R K Causton
Attorney General	Sir W S Robson
Solicitor-General	Sir S T Evans
Lord Advocate	Mr Thomas Shaw
Solicitor-Genl for Scotland	Mr Alexander Ure
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Aberdeen
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Sir Samuel Walker
Attorney-Genl for Ireland	Mr Cherry
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr Redmond Barry
Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture for Ire'and.	Mr T W Russell

It has been arranged that Lord Crewe shall be the leader of the House of Lords in place of Lord Ripon, who remains in the Cabinet.

The King has been pleased to approve of Lord Fitzmaurice, Mr. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., being sworn of th Privy Council.

The Prime Minister, in a letter to the secretary of the National Liberal Federation, says :—"We have grave and difficult problems to face, but we have never in my time approached them with more assured conviction of the justice of our cause or more complete unity of purpose and spirit."

The parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes :—In some quarters the idea prevails that Mr. John Morley is leaving the House of Commons because his claims to the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer have been overlooked. There is not the shade of the shadow of a justification for this suggestion. Mr. Morley, had he desired it, might have had the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. All other aspirants for the office acknowledged the priority of his claim, and would gladly have acquiesced in his appointment. Put Mr. Morley did not desire the office, holding that it ought to be filled by a younger man. I understand that though he has ceased to be the Chancellor of the Exchequere Mr. Asquith will himself introduce the Budget next month. This is only natural, for the whole, plan of it is his own, including the Old Age Pension scheme.

LATEST WILLS.

Among the latest wills are the following :—

Mr. WILLIAM McNAB, J.P. (64), Keithock, Forfar; formerly of Northrig, Haddington, N.B.; a director of the Brechin and Edzell District Railway Company and of the Espuela Land Cattle Company, Ltd., and a large holder in the Distillers' Company, Ltd. (personal estate, in addition to real estate worth £24,000) £148,082

Mr. HORACE VINCENT HERMON (25), of Wargrave, Berks; a well-known racing Motorist, killed in an accident at Brook-lands Motor-Racing Track on September 14th last. Died intestate. His mother, Mrs. Charlotte Caroline Hermon, has renounced the administration of his property, and letters of administration have been granted to his sister, Miss Violet Hermon, of Cassough, Winsford, Cheshire £33,347

Mr. John DWYER, Middleton Park, Queenstown. Left 22 shares in the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland, to the Mercy Hospital, Cork; £1,000 each to the St. Patrick's Hospital, the Magdelen Hospital, and the Convent of the Good Shepherd, County Cork; and numerous bequests, and the residue of his estate for charitable purposes £8,661

Mr. CHARLES WALLS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincs.; formerly of Lincoln; Medical Officer for the Spilsby Union District. Left £100 to his groom.. £5,541

MR. KRUGER'S MONEY.

Pretoria, April 17.

In view of a misunderstanding that has arisen in reference to the words used by General Botha in his speech at Volksrust on March 5 regarding the money left by Mr. Kruger when he quitted the Transvaal, the Premier explains that what he said was that Mr. Kruger handed the money to the late Government after the British entered Pretoria. The money was expended by the commandoes. It was a financial statement regarding this money, and not the money itself, which be (General Botha) offered to Lord Milner.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Birrell's Irish University Bill, by which the Chief Secretary hopes to solve one of the greatest of Ireland's problems, continues to excite the greatest interest throughout Ulster. Each day, says the Belfast correspondent of the "Morning Post," brings forth some fresh opinions of the Bill, and some of the criticisms, not only of the measure but of the man, are more emphatic than polite. It is significant, however, that one of the strongest opinions in its favour should come from the professors and lecturers of Queen's College, Belfast. These gentlemen at a meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Hamilton, President of the College, welcomed the Bill, rejoicing that an attempt was being made to settle the question on a permanent basis, and expressing the hope that the proposed new University of Belfast would go a long way towards assisting higher education in Ulster. Professor Leebody, head of the Faculty of Magee College, Londonderry, and the committee of the West Belfast Unionist Association are, however, strong in their condemnation of the measure, which they contend is a flagrant violation of the religious equality embodied in the legislation of 1869 and repugnant to the universal practice of the educational world in modern times. From a well-informed source I learn that the following will, among others, form the Senate of the projected Belfast University :—Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury; Pro-Chancellors, Sir Donald Currie and Sir Robert Hart; Vice Chancellor, the President of the Queen's College (Dr. Hamilton); Crown nominees, the Right Hon. Robert Young, Mr. John Cooke (H. M. L. Londondery), and Dr. P. O'Connell; staff representatives, Professor Sir William Whitla, Professor M. F. Fitzgerald, Professor E. A. Letts, Professor T. Sinclair, Professor J. Park and Professor S. Dill; graduates' representatives, Mr. Justice Dodd, Judge Shaw, Dr. J. Walton Browne (R.U.I. Senator,) Professor M. Leitch (R.U.I. Senator), Professor Leebody (R.U.I. Senator), and Mr. R. T. Martin; Registrar, Professor Johnson Symington; representatives of benefactors, Sir Otto Jaffee, Mr. H. Musgrave, D.L., Mr. F. Purser, F.T.C.D. Dr. P. Redfern, and Mr. R. Dodds, M.A.; local representatives, the Lord Mayor (Sir Robert Anderson), President Chamber of Commerce (Sir Charles Brett), and chairman Royal Victoria Hospital (Sir William Crawford). Mr. R. M. Jones, M.A., principal of the Royal Academical Institution, will, it is stated, be one of the secondary school representatives. Regarding the lady member, Ulster is fortunate in possessing several of the most distinguished lady educationists in Ireland, and it would not be surprising were Dr. Margaret Byers, LL.D., to be appointed.

Speaking on April 15 at a meeting of the United Irish League in Dublin, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said the effect of recent speeches by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell was to throw on to the people of Ireland the onus of making Home Rule a living issue at the next election. It was clearly to the interest of Ireland to hasten the dissolution of Parliament, and this would be the policy of the Irish Party. Meantime they would take whatever measure of benefit they could get from the present Parliament. He did not see how they could ask the Irishmen of Manchester to vote for Mr. Churchill. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., urged careful consideration before adopting a hostile policy towards the Government.

At Charlestown (county Mayo) petty sessions on April 11, before Col. W. E. Johnston, R.M., Mr. F. B. Henn, R.M., and three local magistrates, six men were charged with unlawful assembly on March 18, when it was alleged that they formed part of a crowd who forcibly took letters containing processes of ejectment for non-payment of rent from a rural postman. It appeared from the evidence that the postman, who was accompanied by two policemen, was surrounded by a large crowd, who called upon him to give up the processes. The policemen drew their truncheons, but the crowd insisted on getting the writs, and the postman, who was shouted at and jostled, handed the letters to them. Mr. John Muldoon, M.P., who appeared for the defendants, said that the Lords of the Treasury and not the tenants should be in the dock for breaking an Act of Parliament. The Treasury had withheld the funds with which the property could have been purchased through the Congested Districts Board. A dispute had existed on the Power estate for the last twelve months, but on this occasion, although there was some commotion, there was no attempt to commit crime by open force. Mr. Garvey, Crown solicitor, who prosecuted, said so long as the laws were on the statute-book the magistrates were bound to obey them, and in this case their hands were tied. The Crown, he submitted, had proved the case, and the magistrates had no alternative but to return the defendants for trial. The majority of the magistrates refused informations, and the defendants were discharged. Mr. Henn, R. M., said that he strongly dissented from the ruling of the majority, and wished to state that during his twenty-eight years' experience he had never heard a clearer 'prima-facie' case put forward by the prosecution. Col. Johnston also expressed his dissent.

A detailed statement is given in the "Times" by Mr. Walter Joyce, a County Galway landowner, of the indignities to which he has been subjected by the United Irish League because he would not agree to their terms of land purchase. He went so far as to offer to fix second term rents at a reduction of fifteen per cent., on the first day, but the members of the League continued their demands and commenced a course of intimidation. Mr. Joyce's menservants left suddenly, with the result that he was without assistance on a farm of 1,200 acres. Every effort was made to frighten away his maidservant, but fortunately without success. As a result of this her mother was boycotted, and at last the shopkeeper who supplied her with food wrote saying he hoped she would not ask him to do so again. Mr. Joyce was then compelled to supply her with all the necessities she required. A labourer was procured [illegible] from the south of Ireland, and both he and the constables who protected him were savagely assaulted on several occasions. Mr. Joyce was repeatedly attacked as he was leaving Mass, and every effort was made by the destruction of fences and the driving of stock on to his land to force him to surrender to the demands of the mob. The writer concludes :—"A large force of police, between seventy and 100, reached here early on Sunday, March 2, and my man and I were escorted to chapel for 1st Mass at Menlough. 'Father Colgan, P.P., said from the altar that he was authorised by the local leaders to say that there would be peace on Sundays in future, and that he would guarantee that to the authorities. He thanked the people for enabling him to make this announcement, and, besides, spoke of the police as a tax on the people if the thing went on."

ARMY'S WAGES BORROWED.

CONSTANTINOPLE APRIL 18.

German capital has again come to the relief of the distressed Treasury. The Government was anxious to pay a month's wages to its employes on the occasion of the Prophet's Birthday, but not having the wherewithal was obliged to have recourse to outside help.

The Ottoman Bank was inexorable, but the directors of the Deutsche Bank promptly consented to advance £150,000 at 7 per cent. interest, guaranteed on the incoming sheep tax, while the Deutsche Orient Bank came forward with £70,000 on the same terms. A sum of £25,000 was also borrowed from the Tobacco Regie. These advances saved the situation and enabled the Treasury, with a little in hand, to pay a full month's salary.

N. W. MANCHESTER CONTEST.

Complex Issues of the Election.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

Manchester, April 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill has issued an address to the electors of North-West Manchester, in which he asks them to re-elect him on his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Churchill puts Free Trade in the fore front of the manifesto, suggests that while the Government will adhere to the Licensing Bill in its integrity compromise will be possible on the Education Bill, and with regard to the record of the Government says he has nothing to regret or to excuse. The text of the address is as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—Two years ago you returned me to the House of Commons by an impressive majority on behalf of Liberalism and Free Trade. Since then I have endeavoured to serve your interests and your cause. I have lost no opportunity, in or out of Parliament, of disputing the path of those who seek to reverse the Free Trade basis of our commercial system and to erect, in one form or another, under one pretext or another, a preferential, retaliatory, or protective tariff. Believing, as I do, that taxation should be levied for revenue only, and that other fiscal objectives are illusory, wasteful, and vicious, it is my intention to resist all attempts to establish in this country a general tariff against foreign manufactured articles, that policy of chronic tariff wars called Retaliation, and above all the preferential and protective taxation of bread and meat for the profit of private interests here or in the Colonies.

"The two years that have passed have been the best two years of trade that Manchester has ever known. It is one of Nature's revenges upon those who seek to violate economic harmonies that the very period which has been predicted for our downfall and disaster should have witnessed the most surprising manifestation of our industrial productivity.

"To me these have been years of exacting labour. The State of South Africa at the change of Government was such as to cause grave anxiety to all involved by any tie of responsibility. To-day the sky is much brighter. Governments have been called into being in the two new Colonies which command the confidence of the people and render faithful service to the Crown. South Africa is now moving forward smoothly yet irresistibly to a strong Africander federation under the Union Jack.

"The development of the tropical possessions of the British Empire has also proceeded apace. A railway 600 miles long is being constructed with the utmost rapidity in Nigeria to secure the expansion of cotton-growing with its consequent advantages. Soon a similar railway will be begun on the other side of Africa to unite without undue expense the Victoria and the Albert Lakes and open the cotton potentialities of Uganda to British enterprise. Whatever your action may be now or at any future election, I shall always be sincerely grateful to the electors of this division for having enabled me to take even a subordinate share in these considerable affairs, and I invite specifically your unprejudiced verdict upon them.

"The melancholy illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has required the formation of a new Government at home. I have accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade. This office however superior to any personal merit of my own, cannot be deemed wholly unsuited to the representative of the Exchange Division of Manchester.

"It is by the Board of Trade that, within the limits of prudent State intervention, the commercial interests of our country must be fostered. It is thence that the gravest trade disputes are sometimes reconciled or adjusted. It is by the Minister responsible for that Department that Free Trade must be most directly defended. The Patents Act, already productive of substantial advantages to British industry, has now to be administered fairly but thoroughly. The tragic question of Unemployment considered in relation to the decasualisation of Labour also falls—in its economic aspect—upon the Board of Trade. In attempting to deal with such intricate business I count upon your generous consideration.

"Two important questions—Licensing and Education—are immediately before us. The Licensing Bill is a great forward heave in the Temperance movement. All social reform, all commercial efficiency, wait on its success. The health of English manhood, the happiness of English homes, the virtue and ascendancy of our race and age are involved in this tremendous effort. We have been informed by the liquor trade that their organisation is so perfect and their power so formidable that any Government who touches their privileges and monopoly will be beaten to the ground. That is one of the things we want to find out "now."

"I come forward to defend the Licensing Bill in its integrity. We assert the right of the State to resume possession of the monopoly value of all licenses at the earliest moment compatible with a fair treatment to the ordinary prudent trader or investor. To argument we will listen with attention; but we are not going to be bullied. In this country private interests should be respected, but the public interest must have right of way.

"The dispute which has arisen over the Licensing Bill has tended to smooth the Education controversy. The brave part played by many leaders of the Church of England for the sake of Temperance Reform has moved men in every political party. Cannot distressing and distracting differences, harmful alike to religion and to education, be generously adjusted? The principles of the Liberal Party are clear. Schools maintained by public funds must be amenable to public control. State paid teachers as civil servants cannot be subjected to religious tests. But his Majesty's Government is perfectly ready to meet in a cordial spirit any proposal not discordant with those two principles which irresponsible authority may advance on behalf of the Church of England for an amicable and a lasting settlement. Provision must, of course, be made for the case of the Catholics, whose religious faith diverges so widely from that of the great majority of the people of these islands that a special type of school may well be demanded, and for the same reasons similar provisions must be made for the Jews.

"Upon these issues, as upon the whole policy and record of the Government, I shall be prepared to make good the Liberal case in the fight which has now begun. To oppose the re-election of a Minister already once elected as a member of the Government is, to say the least, unusual. To delay and hamper the work of a great Department charged with important and complicated legislation of a purely non-party character betokens a keener zest for faction than for their public interest. Yet antiquated and anomalous as is the technicality which renders a contest possible, mischievous as is the opposition which makes it necessary, I welcome this opportunity of dealing with the taunts and challenges so cheaply uttered during eighteen months by politicians still smarting from their last defeat. I have nothing to regret or to excuse in the conduct of his Majesty's Government or its results at home or abroad. The machine-made calumnies of partisanship will dissolve under the honest examination of the people. The constituency which gave the signal for the Free Trade triumph of 1906 will not now consent to obey the dismal trumpet of retreat. And with European peace preserved, international friendships cemented, Africa conciliated, India tranquillised, taxation reduced by £5,000,000., unproductive expenditure reduced by £8,000,000., debt reduced by nearly £30,000,000., and many important Acts of Parliament already placed, in spite of every difficulty, upon the Statute-book—all in two short years—I appeal with sober confidence to the loyalty and fair play of Lancashire electors.—Your obedient servant,

"WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" points out that Mr. Churchill's address contains no reference to Ireland. Some of the Irish papers have noted the omission. The "Freeman's Journal" says:—He has apparently forgotten the existence of a thousand Irish votes in his constituency, and is silent about Ireland. It may be assumed that he will find it useful to repair the omission latter on. The "Irish Times" says:—What is the new Government's attitude to Home Rule? How is it going to reconcile Free Trade with a costly and ever-expanding programme of Socialistic legislation? Mr Asquith must not be allowed to keep silent on these two questions, and for this reason the Unionist Party should strain every nerve to secure Mr. Churchill's defeat at the coming election. The "Irish Independent" remarks:—Mr. Morley's translation to the Upper House will be taken in the country as proving the hollowness of the Liberal demonstrations against the power of the Peers. The "nation" is assured that neither the Irish nor the general policy of the new Administration will differ from that of its predecessor. As far as Ireland is concerned, we shall wait and see. Recent events have left us proof against disappointment.

To appreciate the bearings of the North-West Manchester election, and the figures, whatever they may be, it is necessary for any one following the contest to understand what a complex and peculiar constituency this is.

It is the heart of the great commercial city which itself is the heart of the greatest manufacturing country in the world. North-West Manchester is not a manufacturing area; its concern is buying and selling. It markets the goods produced throughout, Lancashire—its cottons, machinery, coal, and a hundred and one varied manufactures. Great streets are entirely built of towering warehouses and offices, whose owners' interests are at the ends of the earth.

Every other man you meet in a good position has been to India, and perhaps China-Europe is as well known to them as England, and America is a next-door neighbour. These are the customers whose daily wants North-West Manchester supplies.

Every trade and manufacture comes here to do its business of buying and selling, and the merchant princes of Manchester have waxed fat and prosperous in years of plenty. These men set great store on being represented in Parliament by the President of the Board of trade, for reasons which are perfectly obivious.

ANTIQUATED ORGANISATION.

They complain, of course, that the organisation of the Board of Trade is antiquated, and they demand a Minister of Commerce unhampered by many of the trammels of the present office, but taking the Board for what it is worth, they feel they would like to have the head of it as their Member, to whom they can go at any moment with the right of direct access.

This feeling is brought out clearly to-day in the important letter which Mr. J. A. Hutton, the President of the Cotton-Growing Association, has published in support of Mr. Churchill, and in the action of Sir Alfred Jones, the Unionist shipower of Liverpool, who telegraphs his good wishes.

Sir Alfred Jones is a Unionist and a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain. He is, I believe, a member of the Constitutional Club, but trade and business interests induce him to come out in support of a President of the Board of Trade who represents all that he has hitherto opposed. Liverpool Unionists are deeply annoyed, and have taken steps to show their anger, but the fact has its significance.

If Mr. Churchill was fighting in any other capacity than as the holder of his present office, he would have no chance whatever. The office is his great asset in the election. The element I have been trying to describe was crystallised by a man yesterday who was asking Mr. Hicks a question, and observed "I will vote for the candidate who promises me most." In the matter of promises the Radical candidate easily outstrips his Unionist rival.

Beyond the two great stations, Victoria and the Exchange, lies Cheetham, which presents the exact opposite of the city portion of the division. Very largely it is populated by poor Jews, from all the nations of Europe. The city itself comprises merchants of all nations—the turbaned Turk, the Portuguese, the Greek, the Jew, and scores of Japanese share in its pursuit of wealth. Cheetham surpasses it in cosmopolitan comprehensiveness, but its Jewry is the Jewry of the poor.

MR. DAN IRVING'S PARADISE.

To them Mr. Dan Irving, the Socialist, is an apostle and orator of their discontent. He promises them a paradise where none shall be poor, where wealth shall be equal, and all shall be happy.

These are the two great contrasted elements in the division, and a candidate has the utmost difficulty in making promises which will please both the millionaire of Portland-street or Oxford-road, and the poor man of Strangeways or Cheethamhill. Mr. Irving, of course, passes the merchant by as being beyond hope.

A third feature of the contest is the wonderful part women are playing. We have the Liberal ladies, who come forward as Suffragists to help the Radical candidate on all points of his programme. Then we have the so-called genuine Suffragettes, and lastly the barmaids, who have been organised to the number of several hundreds—some say a thousand—on a semi-suffrage basis by Miss Gore-Booth and Miss Roper. They are a factor in the contest which has never before been experienced in an election. They are to hold meetings both indoor and outdoor during next week, and will certainly enliven a great campaign. They may not have votes; we shall see if they have real political influence.

Amid all these conflicting influences Mr. Joynson Hicks stands out as the one man of fixed principles, and around him the heat of battle will concentrate more and more as the days pass.

In consequence of a mutual understanding, there has to-day been an entire cessation of all political work in Dewsbury on the part of the Conservative and Liberal parties. Mr. Ben Turner, the Labour candidate, held a crowded meeting in the Industrial Hall.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

A special Army Order has been issued relating to the appointment of officers in the Special Reserve of Officers. It is stated that a commission may be granted in the Special Reserve of Officers:—

(a) To an officer serving in our Militia on or after December 23, 1907.

(b) To any other person approved by our Army Council as duly qualified under regulations to be made by them.

An officer receiving a commission in the Special Reserve of Officers shall be gazetted under that designation either to the regiment or corps to which he is appointed or to the unattached list.

An officer appointed from the Militia under (a) shall be commissioned in the substantive rank, and shall be permitted to retain any honoray rank held by him in the Militia.

The Army Council notify that the conditions under which commissions will be granted to persons other than officers of the Militia or the Irish Imperail Yeomanry will be notified later.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie, on 12th April addressed a great meeting at Nelson. Speaking of his recent travels, he said that in Japan, the cotton and woollen industries were destined to develop speedily. Wages were considerably below what were paid in this country, but the condition of the workers, apart from the hours of labour, was no whit worse than here. The factories were well built, the machinery was of the most modern character, and the wages, which ranged from about 8*d.* to 14*d.* a day, supplied a higher standard of comfort in Japan than did the wages earned in Lancashire. India threatened to be Lancashire's biggest competitor. The mills were being added to as rapidly as they could be erected and machinery supplied. The condition of children in the Indian mills was deplorable, and took one back to the time when child labour was so common in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was being said that the fact that young children were being employed in the mills of India was proof of the demoralised condition of people to whom Christianity had not come, but those who knew of the early condition of factory life in Lancashire and Yorkshire were aware that even in Christian England there were horrors connected with child labour which he saw nothing in India to equal. It was not a question of Hindooism or Christianity. It was a question of capitalism grinding the life out of the young for the sake of profits. He would like to emphasise that, although the hours of labour were longer in Indian mills than here, the strain upon the workers was nothing like so great. There was a laxity and freedom about the working arrangements which would ensure the dismissal of half the mill hands of Lancashire if they were to practise it. The most pitiful aspect of an Indian or Eastern mill generally was to see a mother with three or four children working in the mill.

That kind of young labour should not be possible in any country under the British flag, but they must not forget that in England the half-time system still obtained, and there were parents in Lancashire who would fight as hard against the abolition of child labour in their mills as parents would do in Calcutta and elsewhere. They had probably heard a good deal about the competition of those Indian mills. They must not forget that the first start to the textile industry in India was given by Lancashire capital and under Lancashire supervision. They still found here and there Lancashire men as overseers in mills. But now India was developing its own overseers and engineers, and raising its own capital, and creating a great independent self-supporting industry. But if in future Lancashire workpeople found themselves more serious handicapped than they had been because of that Indian competition, they must keep the fact in mind that the fault was not the Indian people's, but of those capitalists who from greed of gain went to India because higher dividends could be got there than were obtainable at home. There was a comfortable belief abroad that India would not be able to compete with Lancashire on higher counts. Up to the present that had been true. How long it was going to remain true was a very open question. Already they were spinning yarns up to sixty, sixty-five, and seventy, and an experiment was being conducted in the growing of Egyptian cotton in Sind, which promised to be successful, and which, if successful, would enable Indian mills to compete with any part of the world in the finest and highest class of goods.

This was illustrative of what was going on all over the world, and should cause artisans here to think more seriously of their position now and the future than they had done in the past. Unless they bestirred themselves, became active, vigilant, and courageous, both in their industrial and political organisations, darker days were in store for them than any the past had seen.

Discussing suggested remedies for unemployment, he said he found emigration was still being advanced as a panacea. He had returned confirmed in his belief that emigration was not a remedy for unemployment. Neither was protection any remedy. That was a question with which the nation would have to grapple at close quarters in the immediate future. In Protectionist countries they found the same struggle for existence as at home. With the experience of personal examination in the Colonies he warned his fellow-workers with all the emphasis he possessed against being misled into the bog of Protection in the hope of thereby improving their position.

He was glad to have lived to see Socialism reach the fighting stage. They were entering upon the last great phase of that great conflict, and if workers were true to themselves young people in that audience would live to see Socialism established in this land.

Asked if he did not consider General Booth responsible for surplus labour in Canada. Mr. Hardie said, General Booth was very much blamed out there for it, and he could quote at least half a dozen emigration agents in Canada to the effect that the class of people sent out by the Salvation Army were about the least desirable of any class for Canada, and all farmers and employers of labour only employed them when no others were available. He hoped the Salvation Army would give over the attempt to aggravate the labour problem in Canada by sending out people who were not wanted.

The following is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—Among many other questionble statements, in his speech at Caxton Hall, on the 9th instant Mr. Keir Hardie is reported to have said that "the taxes from the people of India, while nominally fifty per cent. of the yields of the lands, were really seventy-five per cent." As there are probably a good many people who regard Mr. Keir Hardie, on the strength of his recent travels, as an authority on Indian questions, perhaps you will allow me to point out the wild inaccuracy of this assertion. The land revenue of India, outside the permanently settled area, is supposed to be equivalent to form fifty to fifty-five per cent. of the gross rental, and the cases in which it amounts to twenty per cent. of the "yields" or gross produce, of the lands must be very exceptional; eight to twelve per cent. would probably be nearer the mark. In permanently settled tracts, such as Bengal and portions of the United Provinces, the proportion of revenue to rental and produce is, of course, very much less than this.—

Faithfully yours,

H. C. Irwin, B.C.S. (Retired).

Savile Club, April 11.

THE KING AND EX-PREMIER.

His Majesty's Sympathy.

London, April 18.

The King, attended by Lord Knollys, called at 10, Downing-street at 5-30 yesterday evening to make personal inquiries concerning the ex-Premier.

His Majesty, on alighting from his carriage, was received by Mr. Nash, to whose room he went, and he remained in conversation with him for about twenty minutes.

The King did not on this occasion visit the patient, as he did on the eve of his departure for Biarritz. His Majesty, however, displayed the keenest sympathy for Sir Henry, and expressed the earnest hope that he might soon hear better news of him.

In addition to his personal call, the King caused inquiries to be made at 10, Downing-street yesterday morning, as did also the Prime Minister. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Asquith left London for the Easter vacation.

LONDON'S EMPTY HOUSES.

Deserting Inner Suburbs.

London, April 17.

"Growing pains" are only supposed to attack children (they are the nurse's explanation of any unspecified ache), and London has left the days of its childhood far behind. But London, in spite of its age, is always growing, and the process brings undoubted pains along with it.

Just now Lambeth is feeling a twinge pretty badly. In this vast borough, stretching from the Thames to the Crystal Palace, there are nearly 3,000 empty houses. Seeing that empty houses pay no rates, the loss to the ratepayers is serious. It amounts to a very large annual sum, and means that the rates are just on fivepence in the pound higher than they would be if these 3,000 houses were occupied and their owners contributing to the borough expenses.

This emptying of the borough has been going on for the past eight years. In 1900 there were 1,137 empty houses; in 1904, 2,173; in 1907, 2,863, with a rateable value of £88,566. The causes are various. Chief among them are, according to the borough accountant:—

1. The tendency to move outwards and get nearer to the country.

2. The desire for houses with modern conveniences and without basements.

3. The running of electric tramway-cars along main roads.

4. The lack of rapid traction facilities in the districts of Tulse Hill and Norwood.

EFFECT ON THE RATES.

And, of course, the more the empty houses send the rates up, the less inclined will people be to stay in the borough. Lambeth has to face a very tough problem indeed.

There is, however, a curious aspect of the situation which gives some ground for hope of a change for the better. In the year 1885 the percentage of empty houses was even large than it is now. It had then been going up for a number of years, and at last reached 7 per cent.

From 1885 onwards the percentage steadily dropped. Every year there were fewer unoccupied houses. By 1900 there were only about two "empties" in every hundred. Then the figures went the other way again. Now the percentage is 5.50. It is possible the same thing may happen once more, and that the borough will fill up afresh as it did between 1885 and 1900. But there are, it must be admitted, several reasons against this probability.

The previous fluctuation is most likely accounted for by the fact that about 1880 the period of Lambeth's popularity as a "good" residential neighbourhood came to an end. Numbers of substantial City men and people of independent means had up to about that time made their homes along the pleasant, wide tree-planted roads which lead southwards from the river. There are still large numbers of houses standing in their own big gardens back and front), with stables and carriage sweeps, and a general air of having once been the dwellings of wealthy folk. It was in the late seventies that Lambeth began to lose these highly desirable inhabitants.

SEARCH FOR "NEWER" DISTRICT.

After they had gone the character of Lambeth changed—it had begun to change already, and so hastened their exodus. It became more industrial; less a suburb and more a working quarter of the Motropolis. By degrees it filled up again with working people and with the small shopkeepers who came in their train. Now it is the working people who are shaking the dust off their feet. They are seeking "newer" districts. They want more fresh air.

What is happening in Lambeth is also happening in other directions. Almost all round London there is a belt of unprosperous districts, once occupied by well-to-do people, then given up to the working classes and to cheap clerkdom, and now in process of being deserted altogether. Around the heart of London there will be within our lifetime, if the present development continues, a ring of uproductive, slummy neighbourhoods, given over to the poorest of the poor.

The only way to prevent this is to look ahead and set about improving these neighbourhoods. It would take time, but it could be done. Every year, if wise, far-seeing plans were drawn up, they might become a little better instead of worse. They could be turned, in the course of years, into pleasant suburbs once more.

THE DEPUTY HOUSEWIFE.

New Profession for Capable Women.

London, April 17.

The deputy housewife is one of the latest amenities of West End life. Cheerfully she takes upon her shoulders the manifold cares and responsibilities of many households—for a consideration.

The newcomer's arrival was announced in the following advertisement in the "Mourning Post":—

Housekeeping daily for ladies unable to attend to household matters; letters and invitations written and answered; domestics engaged and shopping done by an experienced lady.—Apply.—

The pioneer deputy housewife whose home is in the West End proposes in time to establish a housekeeping bureau in the heart of the West End where the aid of a staff of deputy housewives may be invoked by busy women.

"The case of a woman of fashion—a friend of my own—who rarely rises before twelve o'clock, and who consequently has to call upon her friends to assist her in her shopping and house-keeping—suggested the idea of daily housekeeping to me," explained the deputy housewife.

"The direction of a large household is a great responsibility and there are many women who have neither the time, nor the inclination, nor, indeed the ability to do their own housekeeping. Already I have had many responses to my advertisement.

"The work demands a thoroughly experienced housekeeper. Each morning the daily housewife would call on her various clients, give cook her orders, draw up the day's menus, check the accounts and regulate the supplies generally.

If a luncheon or dinner party was to take place she would make all arrangements with the cook and see to the floral decorations. Another part of her duties would be to see to the issuing and answering of invitations.

"Several hours each day must be devoted to shopping for the various households on the deputy housewife's list. This is one of the most important branches of the work and includes not only ordering the household supplies but the replenishing of the linen cupboard, choosing school outfits, etc.

"House-hunting also comes within the scope of the deputy housewife's duties, as does the engaging of servants and the discharging of unsatisfactory ones."

Although the addition of a deputy housewife to the establishment would make for economy in the kitchen she is not an expensive luxury. Her salary is a guinea a week per household.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty April 11.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 8, 1903—Admiral S C Holland has been placed on tha Retired List, at his own request. Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir C C Drury, GCVO, KCB, KCSI now holding the temporary rank of acting admiral, to be admiral; Rear-Admiral E H Gamble, C B to be vice-admiral; Capt H P Williams to be rear-admiral. Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired List also take place from the same date:—Vice-Admiral W F S Mann to be admiral; Rear-Admiral R W White to be vice-admiral. The undermentioned acting sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—F W Bennett (July 30, 1906); B A Fraser (March 15, 1907); the Hon H Legge (May 15); E N Mortimer (June 15); C H Godwin, A M Winser, H G M Hill, M E Highton, E M Bowly, B A Beal, H K Garnier, A G Venables, N M F Corbett, A C N Farquhar (Aug 30); E S Wise, R Neville, H W Smith, T B S McGregor-Robertson, R L Burnett (Sept 15); H Forrester (Sept 30); T Kerr (Oct 15); N C Westall (Oct. 30).

April 13.

Acting Sub-Lieut M J Palmes has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet (Sept 30, 1906); Paymr W E Wallis has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

War Office, April 14.

Commands and Staff.

Col F Rainsford-Hannay, from commandant School of Military Engineering, to be director of fortifications and works at Head-quarters, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col (temporary Brig Gen) R M Ruck (April 4).

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy, C M G, retires on retired pay (April 15).

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt T M H Kincaid-Smith, from half-pay, to be captain, vice H M Durand, promoted, with precedence next below Capt L W De V Sadlier-Jackson, D S O; Capt T M H Kincaid-Smith is seconded while a member of the House of Commons, under the provisions of Article 77 (i) of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906 (March 15).

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors retire on retired pay:—A R Knox, D S O, T H Crozier (April 15).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Major S H Godman, DSO, retires on retired pay (April 15).

Infantry Regiments.

The Suffolk Regt—Supernumerary Lieut F W O Maycock, DSO, to be lieutenant, vice B P Stevens, resigned (April 11).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen E O Hay, CB, retires on retired pay (April 15); Col C de C Hamilton, C B, on vacating the appointment of assistant adjutant general in India, is placed on half-pay (Dec 28); Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H C L Holden, superintendent Royal Gun and Carriage Factories, to be colonel (Jan 17); Lieut-Col R F Allen, DSO, RE, to be brevet colonel (April 14); Capt H R P Perry, half-pay retires on retired pay (April 15); Qrma and Honorary Lieut G T Drage, the Royal Irish Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Captain (April 13).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

The notification in the "Gazette" of March 3, 1908, that Surg-Capt S M Sloan, MD, ceased to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut F T Perry resigns his commission (April 15).

Crown Office, April 16.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 16th April, 1908, to appoint:—The Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May. K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C.V.O., C.M.G., and George Lambert, Esquire, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

Admiralty, 13th April.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Basil Alexander Hill is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Guye Wellesley Lushington to be Captain, vice Hill, seconded. Dated 14th March.

Royal Naval Reserve,

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Robert Wearn to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 14th April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer:—Senior Engineer Edward James Kissack.

Engineer William Drysdale Hamilton. Dated 13th April.

"TORA, THE SERPENT."

A Japanese woman named Tora (or tiger), who had come to be known in the robber class that she had joined as "Tora, the Serpent," has just been arrested by the Kojimachi police, says the "Japan Times," in the grounds of Hachiman Temple, Fukagawa.

In her early years—she is now fifty-three—she was very beautiful, and held many situations as a nurse, always with a good name for industry and faithfulness. It was her good looks and an admirer that brought her dismissal by her master, and from that time she turned to make her living by prey.

At the age of thirty she was captain of a gang of female thieves. At Kamakura she saw an old gentleman and pretended to be in a fit. He tended her kindly, but while he was busy she abstracted £16 from his bag. With this money she travelled to the capital, where she continued her depredations. She called at the house of Count Matsudaira, and representing herself as a poor woman deserted by her husband, worked upon the sympathy of the countess who engaged her as handmaid. She soon gained the esteem of the family, who treated her almost as a relative.

After a few months the whole household went on a flower-viewing excursion, leaving Tora alone at home. She proceeded to collect all the valuables she could lay hands on, loaded them on three large wagons, and made off.

A sentence of imprisonment did not alter her, and before her last arrest she had robbed nearly a hundred houses and stolen money and goods amounting to thousands of pounds.

Mr. Unwin is publishing a Colonial Edition of "Sport and Life on the Pacific Slope" by Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "The Hill," "The Procession of Life" and other novels which have gained great success in England. Mr. Vachell's new book is a picture of California. It deals with the men and women and children of the West, with ranch life, with business life, with the Englishman in California, with big and small game shooting, and with fishing there.

SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS

Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the

CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates placing his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be of simply marvelous power. Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Dennett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, Nov. 26, 1906."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

Works: London.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,

" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.

" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons and Carbons For Typewriters

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Without Gambling! Without Speculating!! Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

Nursery Teabread

Adelaide Cakes, Queen Cakes, Milk Scones, Jam Sandwich, London Buns, are only a few of the good things suited for children that can be made better in the Brown & Polson way. with their "Paisley Flour." Recipes for these are in every tin.

'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

is a raising powder to be used one part with about eight parts ordinary flour.

TRY IT NOW. THE CHILDREN WILL BE GLAD.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SWAN



Registered Trade Mark

No. 600.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.] [BOMBAY, MAY 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	88 7/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan	100	5/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 5/16		3/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16		5/16
Do. in New York	52 3/4		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Mails :—
The Bombay Mails of 18th instant arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,400,000	Inc.	£400,000
Public Deposits	...£10,000,000	Dec.	£400,000
Other Deposits	...£43,100,000	Inc.	£300,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Inc.	£400,000
Other Securities	...£29,500,000	Dec.	£700,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,200,000	Inc.	£300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Quiet but steady.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Steady.
Manchester ... Steady.
Total Sales ... 3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 ,,
Imports ... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·30+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·79	4·89	4·89	4·88

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·82	4·74	4·69	4·63	4·65

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 3,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... 7,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·10+20
Futures—Month of May, 8·59+33 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and to favourable cables.
Do. Do. July 8·70+35

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10+3/16.
on 29 on 30
Futures—Month of May 8·82 9·25+43
Do do July 8·72 9·09+37
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 35op. per cent. ex-ship 56 ¼ April.-May—H. A. and D. Vessels—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 52 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship —4½, May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14/4 1/2
Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5 3/4 Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
11 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 6,68,160	London	National Bk
Sovereigns	45,000		
1 Case Sovs	37,500	do	Cox & Co
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
8 Packages Sovs	16,057	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	22,148		
Rupees	6,316		
1 Case Rupees	900	do	M S A K Habibula
1 Parcel Silver	84	London	Mercantile Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1st MAY.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay ... 8 per cent. ,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras ... 9 per cent. ,, 11th Feb.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There is practically no change in this market. Merchant's paper is very scarce and although to-day all Banks tried to make their buying rate 1 4 1-16 3 months' sight, it has been possible, by arranging a combination, to place bills for the mail at 1 4 1-32 3 months' sight. Bills are very scarce. On the other hand, Banks are good sellers at our quotations, but the enquiry is mostly limited to Mail requirements. Far Eastern rates are mostly unquotable owing to the unsettled state of the silver market, but the undermentioned rates are approximately correct.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 132 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 177 1/2

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady after the settlement at 96 5-8 ready and 96 13-16 for the May account. During the early part of the day scarcely any business was reported but in the afternoon one or two buyers came out and the market is 1-16 higher at the close. The big dealers are practically leaving the market alone for the present, and the result is that two or three lakhs bought or sold is sufficient to influence the market 1-8 up or down according to the character of the operator. Calcutta market is also easier; their quotations to-day being advised as 95 7-8 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement ... ,, 95·14

Bullion :—
On Thursday Bar silver in London closed weak, ready being 3-8 down at 24 5-16, and forward was 5-16 down at 24 7-16. The New York rate closed 3-4 lower at 52 3-4. The local Market has also been weak and rates have fallen about 1 1-4 per cent. since yesterday morning. At the close, however, the market is steadier at 63 1-4 ex-duty for ready bars but translations are small. Forward quotations have also been weak and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	10	0
Ditto 2nd do.	62	6	0

Tone—Easier.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	......	12,89,000
Other Deposits	30,54,000	......
Sundries	1,11,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	272,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	53,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,21,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,38,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,53,000	......
Bullion	......	36,000
Balance with other Banks	......	10,60,000
Sundries	18,000	......
Cash	2,04,000	......

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, 3·20 lakhs bills were allotted at 1 3 29-32 and after the sales, extras were allotted amounting to 1·70 lakhs at the same rate. The total amount sold during the week was 1·40 lakhs and for next week 10 lakhs is again offered for sale.

The mail of the 17th April brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. nil,
Bombay	,, 40,000
Madras	,, 40,000
Total...Rs.	80,000

The mail of the 24th April brings £160,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 40,000
Bombay	,, 40,000
Madras	,, 60,000
Total...Rs.	1,40,000

The mail of the 1st May brings £2,10,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	,, 40,000
Madras	,, 3,50,000
Total...Rs.	5,40,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	861	167,261	302,564
Central India	1,288	49,420	93,597
Barsee and Nugger	2,630	99,163	177,379
Berars	1,826	303,696	434,721
Central Provinces	1,949	232,913	294,871
Total Oomras	8,554	852,453	1,303.132
Dhollera	7,242	87,343	186,197
Broach	10,013	153,269	225,686
Compta and Dharwar	5,340	73,097	58,819
Westerns	1,423	7,207	8,251
Bengals, N.-W. P.	593	309,539	460,176
Bengals, Rajputana	1,746	24,688	62,493
Sind	648	38,103	13,428
Persian	64	1,291	1,989
American	2,044	35,405	16,996
Egyptian	329	4,418	1,158
Other Sorts	...	658	797
Totals...	37,996	1,587,569	2,339,122

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	37,996	88,583	—50,587
Receipts from 1st Oct to 30th April.	1,587,569	2,339,122	—751,553
Shipments for the week— Europe	15,772	46,690	—30,918
China, Japan, Coast Ports	8,553	23,766	—15,208
Total	24,330	70,456	—46,125
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 30th April. Europe	428,472	774,212	—345,740
China	17,025	32,976	—15,951
Japan	241,378	462,652	—221,329
Coast Ports	24,751	38,245	—13,491
Total	711,574	1,308,085	—596,511
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	19,777	28,670	—8,893
China, Japan, Coast Ports	nil	152	—152

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 18th April 1908.—8,707 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 8th Feb. 1908—11,260 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 30th April 08.	1,587,569 ,,
	1,965,569 ,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 30th April 1908	711,574 ,,
	1,253,995 ,,
Afloat	19,777 ,,
	1,234,218 ,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	655,000 ,,
Stock in all hands on 30th April 08	579,218 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :
The steady decline at Home during the past few weeks has given place to fluctuating markets during the interval with increasing steadiness at the close and prices on the week show an advance. Whether this may be only a temporary reaction after the recent heavy fall, and due merely to coverings, or an indication that present prices are considered about safe, remains yet to be seen. It is possible that 4 1/2d. for December-January may have been the turning point. A pessimistic view has been taken of the market for some time, and prices have been unduely depressed. The statistical position remains as strong as ever, and a continued reaction may now take place.

Private telegrams to hand this morning report bad weather in America, and should damage result to the New Crop we shall probably see a further sharp advance.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·32	5·30	—·02
Futures Apl-May.	4·81	4·89	+·08
Do. July-Aug.	4·80	4·88	+·08
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·85	10·10	+·25
Futures, May	8·33	8·59	+·26
Do. July	8·49	8·70	+·21
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 1/16	10	—1/16
Futures, May	8·91	9·25	+·34
Do. July	8·93	9·09	+·16

Up to the last day or two the local market ruled week, and prices gave way considerably. Broach completely collapsed and business was done as low as Rs. 213, a fall of over Rs. 20. Saw-ginned declined Rs. 14 ; Coomptas Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 ; Westerns Rs. 6; Bengals Rs. 8; business having been done at Rs. 170 for fine M. G. Bengals, May delivery, and Khandeish about Rs. 4. The market was dull and depressed, and business came almost to a standstill as buyers became absolutely indifferent. A few settlements of contracts for May delivery were made and there was some enquiry for Bengals at low rates. Since yesterday there has been an improvement, and the market to-day is firm, prices having recovered Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 of the above decline. There is a better enquiry and the tone of the market is decidedly healthier.

Ready cotton was also weaker and prices gave way owing to the heavy fall in Broach. At the same time there was no actual pressure to sell, as holders consider the decline to be temporary and were in most cases prepared to wait for reaction. The chief enquiry during the week has been for Bengals, both shippers and mills being buyers, and a fair amount, considering the dull state of the market, changed hands. There has also been some demand for stapled styles of Oomras, and mills have bought quietly of most descriptions. At the close there is a decided improvement in the demand, but sellers are by no means anxious to reduce holdings.

Receipts for the week are again comparatively small and the total to date now shows a falling off of 752,000 bales as compared with last year.

The market closes firm as under and sellers are holding off, awaiting further advices from the Home markets. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	225	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	206	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	198/9	,,
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola	196/7	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	196	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	179	,,
Good Bagalkot Bijapur	192/3	,,
Good Westerns	195	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	222	,,
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	226/7	March 09
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola	198	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	190	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	187	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	177	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone... Strong.
Estimated Sales ... 3,000 bales
Total Imports ... 3,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
4·99	4·99	4·97	4·92	4·83
+10	+10	+09	+10	+09

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.F.
4·78	4·75	4·74	4·73
+09	+09	+09	New position

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	55,085 cwts.
Linseed	42,636 ,,
Rapeseed	64,548 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,897 ,,
Poppyseed	69,247 ,,
Groundnuts	5,072 ,,
Castorseed	39,855 ,,
Rice	22,012 ,,
Myrabollams	41,328 ,,
Cottonseed	33,411 ,,
Mowraseed	102 ,,
Gram	14,121 ,,
Joowar	7,571 ,,
Maize	1,213 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market improved at the beginning of the week owing to a good demand from spectators, and rates advanced about 2 annas per cwt. At the close prices are steady as under :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
May ... ,, 8 13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week with only a limited enquiry. Closing quotations are as under :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
,, ,, May ... ,, 9 7 0 R. T.
Ready ,, Delhi ... ,, 9 3 6 B. T.
,, May ... ,, 9 9 3 R. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ... ,, 10 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLY-SEED.—There has been a small demand during the week, with little change in prices. We quote as follows :—
Bold White 85 p. c. ... Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ,, 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 56 8 0
,, Secunderabad ... ,, 55 8 0

POPPY-SEED :—The market advanced early in the week and a fair business was done. At the close prices are firm as follows :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.
May ... ,, 10 15 0 R. T.

CASTOR-SEED.—The market has ruled quiet and prices are easier. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 30 0 0
May ... ,, 30 0 0

COTTON-SEED.—Has been steady with a moderate business passing. Closing rates are :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

MOWRA-SEED.—A large business was done during the week and prices advanced about 2 annas per cwt. At the close the market is firm as under :—
Ready ... Rs. 5 8 0 B. T.
Forward ... ,, 5 13 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS.—Prices have ruled steady, but there has been little or no demand. We quote:—Rs. 44-0-0.

WHEAT.—The market has again been firmer, and we quote at the close :—
White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 5 6 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY-GOODS AND WHITE-GOODS.—The market is quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues very dull, but still there is a little buying in consequence of the great inducement offered by the heavy decline in Home prices. With the absence of demand if such steady purchasing goes on there is likelihood of any improvement in the present conditions.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is dull and Home prices show a downward tendency. There is little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains dull. The late steady decline in cotton coupled with the very meagre demand from up-country is causing anxiety. Dealers are throwing goods on the market at a great sacrifice in order to reduce stocks and this contributes to the daily decline in prices.

DHOTTIES:—The market is quiet and unchanged. Home prices are becoming easier, but little business is being done.

METALS.

COPPER has been weaker at Home : and prices here are 20s. per ton lower on the week owing to increased stocks.

YELLOW METAL also continues weak both at Home and here. Stocks of this metal pretty large and no improvement is anticipated.

COALS.

The market is quiet with no business passing and prices remain unaltered. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	20	4	0	per ton.
Yorkshire	18	8	0	,,
Davison's	18	4	0	,,
Desherghur	16	0	0	,,
Seebpore	15	8	0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur	15	8	0	,,
Hielger's Anthracite	15	4	0	,,
Hielger's Standard	14	8	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite	15	4	0	,,
Shaw's Standard	14	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	... Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
,, new tins ,,	... Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand	... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
,, new tins R. Sun ,,	... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	... Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet, and transactions have been limited. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,390, Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 63 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 52. Press shares are quiet : Mofussils at Rs. 625 ; New Berars at Rs. 480; Indian Cotton at Rs. 125 ; and New French Press shares at Rs. 510. In Mill shares the Bombay United S. and W. Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 465. Central India's after touching Rs. 1,750 have again advanced to Rs. 1,790 C.-D. Swadeshi's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,355. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,450. X. D. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 1,035. Currimbhai's have ruled at about Rs. 1,040. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97½ David's have ruled at and about Rs. 372½. Framji Petit's are quiet at Rs. 1,299 X. D. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 695. Madras United shares are steady at Rs 3,150. Maneckji Petit's have improved to Rs. 3,050 X. D., and Morarji's to Rs. 2,875. Sholapur's are steady at Rs. 4,275. Southern Mahratha's have improved to Rs. 182. Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,145. In miscellaneous companies Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 132. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Preference shares are steady at Rs. 157, and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 154. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Ordinary and Preference shares are both reported to have changed hands at Rs. 267¼. The Central India Mining Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 375 X. D. John Robert's are at Rs. 195, and Thacker's at Rs. 255. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are unchanged at Rs. 460. Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 35. Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 7. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 427¼ X. D.; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 555. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Municipal Bonds (due 1946)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Port Trust ,, (due 1967)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa (due 1933)	115-0-0
5 per cent. ,, Sanitary (due 1925)	113-0-0

Latest quotations received on 1st May from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	82⅝
Eries	18⅝
Unions	140⅞
Southern Pref. (American)	41⅞
Canadian Pacific Railway	159½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	115¼
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	121
Burma Railway	107
Nizam's State Railway	114
South Indian Railway (1910)	104½
Southern Punjab Railway	130
Brighton A (Berthas)	84¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	39½
Great Western (Ord.)	116½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	212½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (15s. paid)	2⅜
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory (cum. Preference)	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference	4¼
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6⅞
Calcutta Trams	6¼
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5-6
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series	8⅜
Chartered of S. Africa	13s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields	2 15/16
East Rands	3 5/16
Rand Mines	5⅜
Tanganyikas	2¼
Mysore Gold	4 15/16
Champion Reefs	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	7s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1¼
Hyderabad (Deccan)	3¼
Nundydroog	21s.
Anaconda Copper	7 13/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	63⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated	15s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7 7/16
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep	3 11/16
New Kleinfontein	1⅞
Great Boulder Proprietary	26s.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 25th April 1908.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—
Amount to be remitted during 1908-9...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 25th April 1908. By Council Bills ... £53,436
By Gold ... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 26th April 1908 to 31st March ...1909... £18,446,546

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,390
Bank of India	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	70
	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200½
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	15	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200½
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	372
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,390
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,750
James Greaves	500	500	15	350
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	1 5
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd.700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	xd. 1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	......	10
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	808
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,275
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	575

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.	250	250	25	272
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	[illegible]
New Berar	500	500	40	[illegible]
New Prince of Wales	500	500	[illegible]	480
Oomri	1,000	[illegible]	30	465
Purbhany	[illegible]	1,000	50	1,025
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind and [illegible]	500	500	30	450
Si[illegible] Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
[illegible]nd	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	xd975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	167¼
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267¼
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	70
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 9
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thacker and Co.	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	615

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

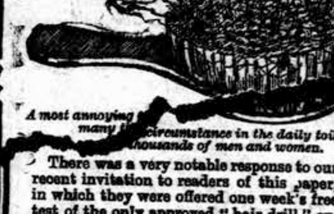
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tam[illegible] Lane, BOMBAY.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.



A most annoying [illegible] circumstance in the daily toilet of many [illegible] thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

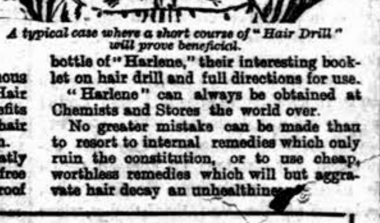
The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded [illegible] confident that those who [illegible] to report a most mani[illegible] do so will be abl[illegible] test improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.



A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name ____________________
Address ____________________

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

FROM INFAMY TO FAME.

The romance of politics is not dead. The new Premier was at the outset of his career an assistant master in a London school; while Mr. Lloyd George, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was as poor as poverty. Mr. Burns was one of the first men in a big case whom the new Premier defended at the Bar. In other days romances of a different type were associated with the high offices of State. The man by whom our modern political system was shaped, Walpole, was notorious before he was famous. His father intended him for a grazier, and by way of initiating him into the amenities of country life, used nightly to make him drunk, in the belief that a son should not retain his sober senses to see his father tipsy. The first thing in political life to make Walpole's name generally known was a political job for which he was impeached. Contractors, to secure favour, were compelled to grant a concession to a friend of Walpole, and to buy him out for £1,000. Walpole did not benefit pecuniarily, but as a prelude to a reign of power almost unexampled, he was found guilty of "a high breach of trust and notorious corruption," expelled the House, and disqualified for re-election during that Parliament.

THE SOLDIER STATESMAN.

Many changes have come about in the duties discharged by our Ministers of State, and some have the effect of cancelling, some of restoring the old. We once had a Commander-in-Chief of the Army as Prime Minister; Wellington being, of course, the man. There would probably have been no objection to his holding the double office, but for the fact that the command of the Army was an office of patronage. Wellington himself saw no obstacle in the way of his holding both. He accepted the Premiership and retained his military rank, until his colleagues pointed out to him that he ought to resign the first. We do not hear to-day of the head of the Army holding Parliamentary office, but the Prime Minister is supreme authority in naval and military matters. He may not be Commander-in-chief or Lord High Admiral, but he is president of the Committee of National Defence, a position for which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at any rate, was peculiarly fitted, seeing that he was the most successful War Minister Lord Wolseley ever knew.

MAN PROPOSES.

Nobody could have dreamed three years ago of the changes which are taking place in political world to-day. The wonder of it seems without precedent. But every generation has its political surprises just as great. In the unpretentious little house of a London magistrate there sat, with others, a young man who had just been defeated at an election, and a second who held the office of Home Secretary. The younger man talked of the injustice he had experienced in his campaign. The other listened with interest, attracted by the spirit and manner of his youthful companion. "Well, now, tell me, he said when the other ceased—"tell me, what do you want to be?" "I want to be Prime Minister," said the young man quietly. The other sat back in his chair with a gasp. He steadfastly watched his companion for a moment or two, then drew a long sigh and answered him at length.

HERONRIES PAST AND PRESENT.

A good deal is said every spring about rooks and rookeries, but very little is ever heard of herons and heronries, which, because they are less common, ought to be even more interesting. No one has taken the trouble to compile a list of British heronries since the days of Yarrell, and such a list would make rather sad reading, perhaps, seeing that so many of these old-time colonies have disappeared. The heronry in the New Forest at Vinney Ridge—famous enough to be still marked on the Ordnance Survey map—consists this year of only four nests, and the ancient colony at Windmill Hill, Sussex, has come down to about thirty nests from the fifty recorded in 1879. This is probably the oldest existing heronry in England, the existence of it being mentioned in a survey of Hurstmonceux in Elizabeth's reign, when it had 150 nests.

THE LARGEST HERONRY.

Sowden's Wood, Brede, also in Sussex, where the largest heronry ever known once existed—the colony totalling over 400 nests at one time—can no longer boast of his herons, but some of the birds which once inhabited it have established themselves at Alder Shaw, near Beckley, and the nests have increased from about fifteen in 1896 to about forty. A new heronry was founded last year at Plashett Woods, near Lewes, where three nests were built and inhabited. For over 200 years a heronry existed at Penshurst, in Kent, this being perhaps the only instance of an artificially formed colony. Knox, the Sussex ornithologist, says that the birds were originally brought thither from Coity Castle, in Wales, by Lord Leicester's steward, in the reign of James I., the object being that the heron might afford sport for hawking. Eventually the birds migrated to Michelgrove, Sussex, about seventy miles from Penshurst; and from Michelgrove, after a stay of twenty years, they went to Parham, eight miles distant, where they have been now for nearly eighty years.

BRAVO, ESPERANTO!

There have been few things more remarkable in recent years than the rapid strides made in England by Esperanto, the wonderful key-language which enables people of different tongues to converse fluently with each other after a few weeks, or even days, of study. How quickly it can be acquired was proved not long ago by Professor Skeat, who knew nothing of it at four o'clock one afternoon, and yet, at an Esperanto meeting a few hours later, was able to read and translate into English a story written in the new language. Five years ago the people in Great Britain who knew Esperanto could almost be counted on the fingers of two hands—to-day they count tens of thousands and cover all classes, from our young Princes to mechanics. Church services have been conducted in it; we have had Esperanto plays, speeches, and sermons; and now we learn that it is to be one of the subjects for the Oxford Senior Examination.

SOME AMERICAN "HOWLERS."

The American schoolboy is quite equal to the English in his capacity for "howlers," if we may judge from some specimens quoted by the Washington "Post" from some Maryland examination papers. There is perhaps more truth than appears, at first sight in the statement that it is "the culinary glands" that cause perspiration. Sometimes, too, an interloper is actually "a person who runs away to get married." Not so lucky is the guess that a chronic disease means "something the matter with your chrone"; or the concoction of the sentence, "Flannel flinches when it is washed," as an illustration of the use of the word "flinch."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., LD.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

	Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price Rs
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	85	68
Do. do Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do. do Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do. do Clock do.	165	132
Do. do Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do Clock do.	280	224
Do. do Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do. do Clock do.	375	300
Do. do Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do Clock do.	485	388



The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch	Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do. do. Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do. do. Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do. do. Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circuler solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds-hand. Timepiece	Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do. do. Clock	" 75	" 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

IN order to reduce our enormous stock of Music and Musical Instruments, a special cash discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all purchases of ten rupees and upwards during the month of May 1908. This is a good opportunity for buying a Piano, Organ, Banjo, or any other instrument.

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K... Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.



"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay,
MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

MILO FOOD



If you wish your children to be health and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.



Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? If so, your nervous system is weakened, your blood is impure, and serious illness is not far away.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

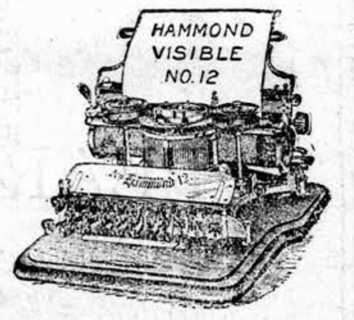
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."



THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

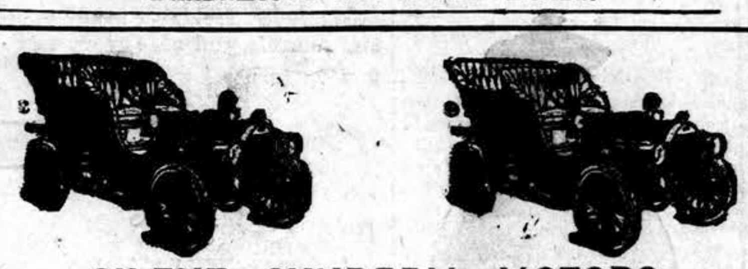
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.



SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS

The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP



HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co. Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

AGENT— A. DE SOUZA BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.



A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.

Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS



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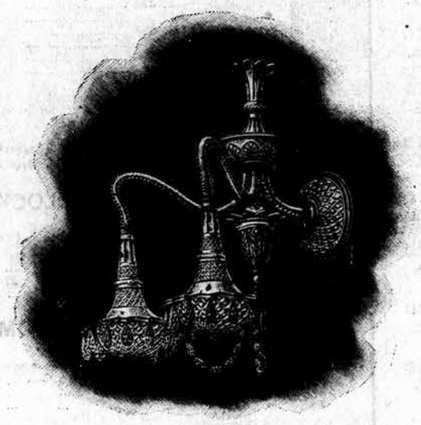
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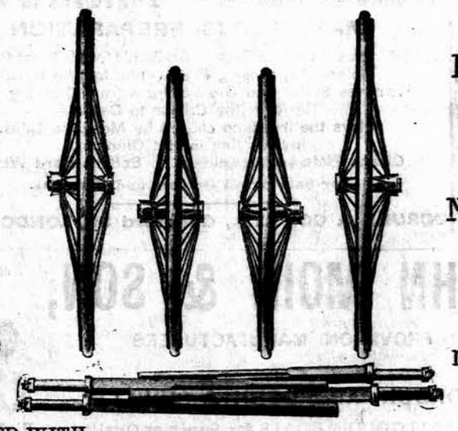
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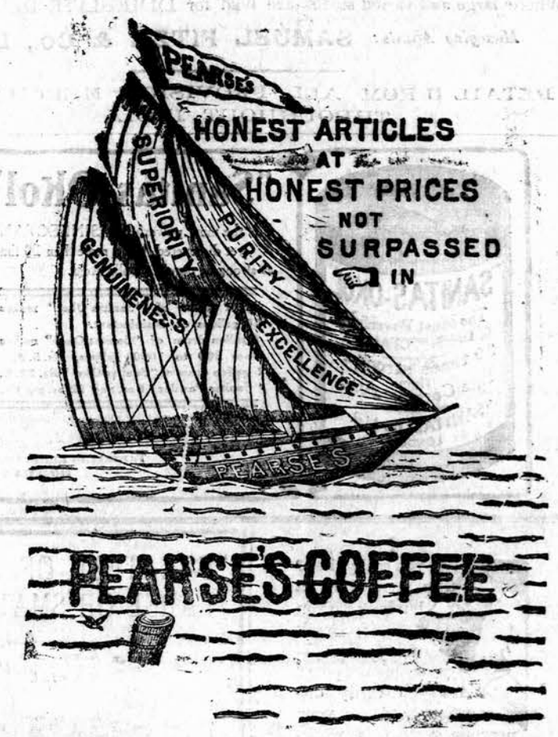
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